Wednesday, August 9, 1961
Sravana 18, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume LVI, 1961/1883 (Saka)

[*August 7 to 19, 1961/Sravana 16 to 28, 1883 (Saka)*]

FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1961/1883 (*Saka*)

(*Vol. LVI contains Nos. 1 to 10*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

COLUMNS

No. 3—*Wednesday, August* 9, 1961/*Sravana* 18, 1883 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 160 to 170 . . . 693—726

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 171 to 285 . . . . . 762—801
Unstarred Questions Nos. 344 to 420, 422 to 531, 533 to 540 and 542 to 563 . . . . . 801—923
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 923—31
Re. Note on Sugar Position and Export 931-32

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Eighty-fifth Report 932-33
Statement on Foreign Exchange Position and Communique on Foreign Aid 933
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1578 933
Election to Committees 934
Motion *re.* Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . . 935—1010

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider . . . . . 1010—63
Clauses 2 to 14 . . . . . 1063—68
Motion to pass 1068
Discussion *re.* Production, Distribution, Export and Price-Fixation of Sugar . . . . . 1068—98
Daily Digest . . . . . 1099—1118

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 9, 1961/ Sravana 18, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Units in Congo

\+

*160. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has got latest information about the deployment of Indian Units in Congo; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deployment of our troops is governed by the requirements of the U.N. Command. The locations of our troops undergo alterations according to changing circumstances and as decided by the U.N. Command. Broadly speaking, the bulk of our personnel sent to the Congo are in Katanga and Leopoldville provinces: a detachment of our Hospital Unit is in Equateur and another together with a detachment of Composite Platoon, in Kasai.

Shri P G. Deb: May I know whether Indian troops have lately been deployed in Katanga?

Sardar Majithia: As I have just said, they are changed from time to time as conditions arise, to meet the situation.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: May I know the number of jawans in Congo?

Sardar Majithia: About a brigade.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: One of the pre-conditions stipulated by the Government of India at the time of despatch of our first contingent was that when they were deployed in the Congo they should be kept as one unit, and not split up and scattered into separate groups. I would like to know whether this condition is being strictly observed and whether it is likely to be affected by further reinforcements, which it is reported, we may send in place of the Tunician contingent which has been withdrawn?

Sardar Majithia: That condition is strictly being followed and I do not think there is going to be any departure from it.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know what is the expenditure incurred so far on our troops?

Sardar Majithia: Their normal pay and allowances—whatever they are, when overseas.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the threatening situation on our borders, have the Government decided not to send any more troops outside on any foreign assignments?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Tyagi: Because from that very place there has been a demand for

additional troops. I want to know whether Government have made up their minds not to send any troops.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is assuming that the army that we have is insufficient for our security purposes. It involves so many other questions.

Shri Tyagi: This particularly relates to the troops which have been deployed in a particular country outside and there has been a demand for further contingent of troops. I want to know what Government have decided, in view of the threatening situation on the border.

Mr. Speaker: The question the hon. Member is asking is whether if we send another contingent, the troops we have would be sufficient to keep our border safe?

Sardar Majithia: I should like to assure the House through you, Sir, that we have got sufficient forces with us. In any case, as I said, according to the agreement we can raise more troops in lieu of our troops sent to the United Nations and that money will be reimbursed to us by the United Nations.

Shri Tyagi: Was there any demand from the United Nations for a further contingent of troops from this country and what have Government decided with regard to that demand?

Sardar Majithia: There has been a request for some troops. That is still under consideration.

Shri Ranga: Is there any time-limit fixed for keeping our troops there? Or is it proposed by the Government of India to suggest to the United Nations that there should be a time-limit so that our troops can come back?

Sardar Majithia: There cannot be any time-limit. We have said—to which the United Nations have agreed—that our troops should be sent back as soon as conditions permit. They will not be kept there indefinitely. In any case, they are being changed over from time to time.

Coal Movement

\+

*161. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort is being made to move coal from the pitheads to various centres of consumption in the slack season this year;

(b) if so, the quantity moved since the 15th May, 1961;

(c) whether any appreciable reduction in stocks at pitheads has been effected; and

(d) the quantity despatched for public consumption?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and slack season of the Railways commences generally in July. From July this year the Railways have offered an increase in transport capacity by an additional 200 wagons per day in Bengal/Bihar fields. This will help in moving larger quantities of coal from pit-heads.

(b) The total despatches of coal from the Bengal/Bihar fields to all categories of consumers during the months of May and June, 1961 were 278,584 wagons as compared to 249,826 wagons in the corresponding period in 1960.

(c) No; but with the improved wagon availability from July onwards, the scheme of moving coal by coastal shipping, and liberalisation of coal movement by road, it is expected that pit-head stocks may start going down after sometime.

(d) The total despatches to consumers other than Railways Bunkers and Export, amounted to 90,898 wagons in May, 1961 and 82,559 wagons (provisional) in June, 1961.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far the scheme to move coal by ship has been successful and how much coal has been moved by this means?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Movement in the month of May was quite considerable, but the tempo could not be kept up in June. I have not got the exact figures of the quantity that was moved by sea. If a separate question is tabled, I will certainly supply the information.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the rate being paid to the coastal shipping and the railway per ton?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is difference; as the House is no doubt aware, to move by sea it costs more. But the decision has been taken that the additional expenditure incurred in movement by sea will be reimbursed from a pool which has been created by imposing an additional cess on all coal that is raised.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that arrangements of coal movement have been made in such a manner and wagon allocation made in such a manner that the number of wagons which used to carry coal down Moghalsarai and other industrial centres have been reduced by 200 and that has caused coal famine in all the West Bengal districts? What steps are Government taking to redress this situation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that the additional wagons that were moving above Moghalsarai have not been replaced by an additional equivalent number in the overall pool of wagon availability. That has caused some difficulty in movement in the direction towards Calcutta. I am seized of that situation. I was in Calcutta about a week ago and this matter was represented and I have issued a general directive that when there is overall shortage, it should be equitably borne by the consumers all over and no particular area should be put to greater hardship, if it can be avoided.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Recently, that is, a week ago, it had been stated that some goods trains in the Olavakkot Division of the Southern Railway had to be cancelled because there was shortage of coal. May I know how this shortage resulted?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have no information about this. The Railways might be in a position to give the correct information as to whether any train service was cancelled and, if it was cancelled, what was the reason therefor.

Shri Mahanty: In view of the growing volume of complaints regarding non-availability of coal to the essential users will it be possible for the hon. Minister to give a break-up of the movement of coal State-wise in eastern India?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That can be done, but it will take some time to collect the information. If a separate question is tabled, I will try to give whatever information is available.

Mr. Speaker: But it will be an unstarred question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In this connection a high-powered committee was appointed. May I know the outcome of the deliberations of that committee, the extent of wagon shortage and the programme for the future?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I cannot say which particular committee the hon. Member has in his mind. This matter has been engaging our constant attention and there has been complete coordination between the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, the Railway Ministry and the Transport Ministry because now shipping and movement by road also are involved. The problem is of day-to-day occurrence. Officers of the Coal Controller's Office and the representatives of the Railway Ministry in Calcutta where most of these operations are centralised and

co-ordinated meet almost from day to day. Whatever best can be achieved within the overall transport availability is achieved.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यह जो कोल शोर्टेज चल रही है यह कब तक दूर हो सकेगी ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल देश में कोयले की ज्यादा गाड़ियां इस्तैमाल हुई हैं । अब यह कहना कि सारी की सारी जितनी जरूरत है वह कब तक पूरी हो सकेगी, जरा मुश्किल है । मैं मानता हूं कि जितनी जरूरत है वह सारी अभी पूरी नहीं हो सकती है लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों कोयले के वास्ते ज्यादा गाड़ियां मिल सकेंगी और ट्रान्सपोर्ट की एवेलैबिलिटी बढ़ेगी, कोयले की पोजीशन इम्प्रूव होगी । यह बतलाना तो बड़ा कठिन है कि कोयले की जितनी जरूरत है वह कब तक पूरी हो सकेगी लेकिन कोशिश इस बात की की जा रही है कि उसको पूरा किया जाय ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the situation of coal and soft coke in U.P. has not at all improved and, if so, whether steps are being taken to see that beyond Moghulsarai it is actually sent to U.P. by road transport because of transport bottleneck by train. What steps have been taken?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that in U.P., Punjab, and Rajasthan and in parts of Gujarat and Maharashtra where movement of coal took place in the direction above Moghulsarai the shortage is felt more than in other parts of the country. I have said that in July the availability of wagons in the direction above Moghulsarai has been stepped up. In the month of July particularly movement to U.P. has been quite considerable. This might be so towards the end of June, but I think in the month of July the position has considerably improved.

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest one thing to the hon. Minister? Time after time we get questions here about the coal situation. A number of hon. Members are interested in it. Therefore I would advise hon. Members to send all their supplementary questions to the Notice Office and I will pass them on to the hon. Minister. He, along with the hon. Minister of Railways, might make, if possible, a consolidated statement relating to the coal position every Session until the coal position eases. That will give an idea as to how the industries have to cut their production and so on in advance.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I shall do so with pleasure, but these questions will still be there.

Mr. Speaker: That is inevitable, but to a large extent it would anyhow be eased.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I draw your attention to the fact that it is not only this Ministry which is involved in it but also the Railway Ministry? Therefore the questions may be passed on to both the Ministries so that we get a consolidated statement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A complete break-down should be given.

Sardar Swaran Singh: May I clarify the position? It is true that two Ministries are involved in this, but I would like to assure the House that answers to questions about coal movement by rail are approved of by both the Ministries before they are given here.

Shri Tyagi: But nothing could be done.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Therefore there need not be any apprehension that there is lack of co-ordination.

Shri Ranga: But is it not bad that they go on accusing each other?

Mr. Speaker: They will issue a joint statement.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The statement will be on behalf of the Government. Whether I make it or the hon. Minister of Railways makes it is a matter for internal arrangement.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Transport Ministry is also involved because they are shipping 2 million tons of coal by sea. So, the Transport Ministry comes in too and there is a shortage of ships.

Mr. Speaker: The statement will be made on behalf of the Government which includes the Transport Ministry also.

Two Engineering Colleges in Delhi

\+

*162. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri H. C. Heda:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi will have at least two full-fleged Engineering Colleges in the near future;

(b) if so, what is the nature of this proposal and where they will be located;

(c) what will be their capacity and the expenditure to be incurred on them; and

(d) what will be the policy of admission of students?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A college has been established this year at Hauz Khas, but the plan is to stop new admissions to the degree courses at the Delhi Polytechnic with effect from the Academic Session 1962-63. The new College of Engineering and Technology will conduct degree courses in the same branches as in the Delhi Polytechnic but will have larger admissions. Post-graduate courses in selected fields will also be organised in the College in due course.

(c) The annual admission capacity of the new College will be 250 students for the first degree courses. The expenditure is estimated at:

Non-recurring—Rs. 365·27 lacs.
Ultimate Recurring—Rs. 34·53 lacs.

(d) Admissions will be made on an all-India basis subject to reservation of some seats for the educationally backward areas and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether it is a fact that many students possessing the requisite minimum qualifications are not getting admission in colleges which are now there in Delhi? If so, what is the Government's advice to such students so that they find their career in engineering fulfilled?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are two aspects of the question. The number of candidates for engineering courses is much larger than the number of places available any where in the world. We have expanded the facilities very considerably. At the degree level from less than 3,000 admissions per year in 1947 the admissions last year were almost 14,000. We canot go on expanding at that rate because then there might be unemployment of highly qualified engineers. We have also to keep in view the requirements of engineering personnel over the next five years. Keeping those things in view we take the best available students. Those who cannot get in should go in for science and humanities courses because it is equally important that really good students should take other subjects also, otherwise there will be a general lowering in the level of national life in different fields.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government will furnish this House with figures of students from Delhi seeking admission and not

finding admission in the colleges here for reasons explained by the hon. Minister just now and whether any counsel or advice to such students to take alternative careers is given on scientific or regular lines?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir We have actually advised many of these students to go to polytechnics because there has also been considerable expansion in the polytechnics and the full capacity of admissions in polytechnics has not been utilised. Also, there has been a little lowering of standards of students in polytechnics. So, many students can have useful training and employment if they go to polytechnics.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the requirement of such institutions during the Third Five Year Plan and to what extent that is met?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Of course, assessments have been made. The Third Plan was placed before Parliament day before yesterday. Our broad estimates are that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan there should be admission of about 20,000 degree students for engineering every year.

Shri Heda: One of the aims of this, as stated by the hon. Minister, is to get Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students into these colleges. In view of their poor condition, may I know why only one particular place has been chosen for this purpose and why reservation for them cannot be made in all the colleges?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not know how the hon. Member drew the conclusion that there is no reservation elsewhere. I was asked a question about Delhi and I gave the reply. That does not preclude reservations elsewhere.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it a fact that special tests, irrespective of the marks obtained by boys in the public examinations, are being instituted for students seeking admission from the southern centres?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In the case of the All India Institutes we are having admission examinations for all, regardless of whether they come from the south or north or east or west. With regard to the Delhi Engineering College we propose to have from next year such admission tests.

Shri Thirumala Rao: My question was whether special tests are being instituted for admission in the Delhi Engineering College which is being opened, in the case of students applying from the southern States, though they are highly qualified and better qualified than other boys.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any discriminatory treatment.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no discriminatory treatment whatsoever, and there cannot be, as you know, Sir. If there is any discriminatory treatment, probably somebody would immediately go to the High Court or the Supreme Court. What the hon. Member has probably in mind is a certain difference in the qualifications. In the case of certain students from one or two universities in the South there is not a separate course in chemistry and physics and there was a combined course. Naturally, those who take a combined course cannot be regarded to have attained the same standard as those who take them as separate subjects.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Arising out of this, may I ask whether Government has recognised the P.U.C. qualification for admission into engineering colleges all over India? Government have got some special reservation in the Warrangal College for students coming from the northern colleges. Is the Pre-University Course certificate recognised as a standard qualification for admission and, if so, why is there this discrimination in the Delhi Engineering College which is under

the direct management of the Central Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Under our arrangements we encourage students from one State to go and study in other States. So far as the regional colleges are concerned, only fifty per cent. of the seats in the college are reserved for students from that State. Out of the other fifty per cent, thirty per cent. are for adjoining States and twenty per cent. on an all-India basis. There is therefore no question of discrimination. So far as the Pre-University Course is concerned, the syllabi of the different universities are compared. The universities themselves lay down the equivalence of the degrees and we have to be guided by their decisions in this matter.

Shri Kalika Singh: The Third Plan provides for 17 additional engineering colleges in India. But the rush of students is so great that in the new Allahabad Engineering College, out of 13,000 students who applied only 200 could be taken. May I know whether these seventeen colleges would meet the great rush of students seeking admissions into engineering colleges?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered this. Our aim is to provide for about 20,000 entrants every year. We cannot increase that number to 100,000—I am sure the demand will be there—because there will be no employment for these people and we do not have the requisite teaching staff and equipment, and engineering college is a very expensive business.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the examination for admission would be held only at Delhi or it will be spread throughout the country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: For the All India Institutes the examinations are held at a number of different centres. I forget the exact number, but I believe it was over thirty or forty last year. Wherever there is a sufficient number of candidates we hold them. But so far as Delhi is concerned we have not yet decided. It will be for the Governing Body to decide, and perhaps they will take advantage of the examinations conducted by the All India Institutes in order to recruit their students also.

Shri Supakar: May I know if there was any special reason for abolishing the Degree Class in Engineering from the Delhi Polytechnic, and whether all the 250 seats in the new Engineering College have been filled up?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The transfer of the Degree Classes from the Delhi Polytechnic was in accordance with the general recommendation of the All India Council. Experience has shown that the existence of Degree and Diploma Classes in the same institution reflects on both the courses. Therefore, in all the new institutions these are being separated. We have, however, in establishing this new college at Delhi, expanded the number. The number will be 250 ultimately. This year there will be 150 admissions. Of this number, up till now 142 seats have been accepted.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the growing demand for more seats in Delhi, is there any proposal to have one more college?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered that we are going practically to double the admissions in this college. Therefore, for the present there is no proposal to have any other engineering college in Delhi.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the shortage of technical institutions and polytechnics in the country, may I know whether Government propose to come to the aid of private institutions, especially in the economically backward areas, if they start technical institutions, by way of giving them loans and grants?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether private enterprise is encouraged.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have what we call the open-door policy under which we have encouraged the establishment of a large number of institutions during the Second Plan. And in the Third Plan, with certain modifications, the open-door policy will continue.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that those who are qualifying without subjects like physics and chemistry but with integrated subjects like physical science will be completely disqualified. Is it not a fact that in the P.U.C., both in the Madras and Annamalai Universities, physical science is one of the subjects, and that it qualifies them for entrance into the engineering colleges? Is it not a fact that they are completely debarred from applying to this particular college in Delhi?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member probably did not catch the question asked by my hon. friend on the left. They are not completely debarred, but they have to submit to certain additional tests.

Scholarships to Brilliant Students

\+

*163. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 321 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for awarding a suitable number of scholarships to students of outstanding ability has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Scheme is expected to be finalised shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: After all it is many months now since the first question in this regard was answered. May I know if there is any progress in the matter as to what will be the basis of assessing who are the brilliant students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am hoping to announce the scheme within a few weeks, probably before the end of this month.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether these scholarships to brilliant students will be distributed territorially or it will be done on all-India basis; and, if it is on an all-India basis, how it will be done?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall be able to place the whole scheme before the House within a few days.

Shri Achar: Will this come into effect from this academic year or from the next academic year?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Our desire is that it should come into effect from this year, but the hon. Member will have to wait for a few days more.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any amount has been earmarked for this purpose?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना को बनाने का काम किस के सुपुर्द किया गया था और यदि कोई समिति थी, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: At present there is no advisory body to look into the scheme. The scheme is being discussed with the various Ministries and, as I said, before the end of this month I hope to announce the whole scheme.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I am more interested in the dull students. What is being done to provide them with bread and butter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I suggest the hon. Member may take care of those students.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know, if the parent of a student of outstanding ability earns more than Rs. 1,000 a month, is it necessary to give this scholarship to such a student? Secondly, I want to know what does he means by outstanding ability.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The scheme has not yet been finalised. All these questions will arise only after I place the scheme before the House.

इंडिया आफिस लायब्रेरी

†

*१६४. श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री जीनचन्द्रन :
श्री आचर :
श्री आसर :
श्री प्र० चं० दरूआ :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सुगंधि :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री न० म० देव :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री पांगरकर :
श्री मे० कृ० कुमारन :
श्री न० रा० मुनिस्वामी :
श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री कालिका सिंह :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी
श्री अगाडी :
श्री वोडयार :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :
श्री रामजी वर्मा :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मन्त्री १७ फरवरी १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी का प्रश्न किस स्थिति में है ?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Negotiations are still going on but in view of the agreement between the three Governments, their nature cannot yet be divulged.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that the British Government have suggested that the question of the disposal of the Library should be referred to arbitration to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council? Have our Government any intention to accept this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have said, the nature of the negotiations cannot be divulged at this stage. Therefore, the hon. Member's question cannot be answered.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir, the nature of the negotiations appeared in the papers with banner headlines that the three Governments have agreed to refer the legal aspects of the dispute to three jurists of the Commonwealth and that India has agreed to that. At the same time, there is another thing that appeared that in micro-filming of books and other substances, a huge expenditure would be involved. There are so many details. Papers carried them in double columns. The hon. Minister says....

Some Hon. Members: What is the question?

Shri Hem Barua: It is a point of order: not a question. My contention is this. When the Minister says that the nature of the negotiations cannot be divulged, I say that the nature of

the negotiations is in print. It has been divulged in the press.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I was only going to submit that the hon. gentlemen of the press are very intelligent and very resourceful and they make all kinds of suggestions and speculation.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. A point of order has been raised. This is not the first time; similar points of orders have been raised from time to time. On one occasion the hon. Prime Minister said like this. In many matters with respect to which our Minister of Defence has been claiming that in the national interest it is not desirable to have it disclosed here, the terms of the contract, etc. appeared in the English papers and so on. What he then said was, somehow even when God himself cannot see, the journalists will and they come forward with all sorts of imagination, sometimes with a view to draw out the persons in authority or persons responsible to make statements or counter-statements. When once the persons have agreed that the whole thing should be kept secret, any amount of surmise on the part of the journalists or newspapers ought not to be taken advantage of for the purpose of eliciting an authoritative statement on the floor of the House. Therefore, hon. Members must be content with the speculations and wait until an authoritative statement is made on the floor of the House. There is no point of order. I am not going to allow any credence to be given to all this speculation and draw out on the strength of that the Minister who thinks that the negotiations will be destroyed while they are in that stage. There would be no use in pursuing when such statements are made. There is no point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit humbly, I do not believe the report? Somehow, the report has come out in the papers. My contention is....

Mr. Speaker: I have given my ruling on the point of order. Next Question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How long is it likely to take?

Mr. Speaker: Any supplementary?

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know whether, when the hon. Minister was in the U.K., he had discussed with the Commonwealth Secretary this matter and whether any time limit has been fixed as to by what time the entire matter will be settled?

Mr. Speaker: How long will the netigoations take?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We will pursue the matter till we come to an agreement. Nobody can fix a time limit.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know if complete agreement has been arrived at about the division of the India Office Library between India and Pakistan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would only draw my hon. friend's attention to a press note which was issued jointly by us after dicussion with the Minister from Pakistan. I have nothing further to add.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wanted to find out by what time these discussions will be made known.

Mr. Speaker: He said that he is not able to say definitely when the discussion will conclude.

Some Hon. Members: How long?

Mr. Speaker: What can be done? There are other parties to this discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the contention of the British Government is that according to the 1935 Act, the Library belongs to Britain, may I know what argument our Government have advanced to support our case?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Oil in Surat

*165. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drilling for oil at Mahamadpur village about 15 miles from Surat has been started;

(b) if so, with whose help the drilling has been started; and

(c) the results of drilling?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Lt. Governor for Delhi

+

*166. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Lt. Governor for the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, when the Lt. Governor will be appointed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Is the Government aware that the people of Delhi are keen on having a Lt. Governor?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action. Next question.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: By having a Lt. Governor we will make the administration more costly. When there is the Corporation, even the Commissioner is not needed.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Goray. No. 167.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Rourkela Township

*167. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Minies and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to provide amenities to the township to the south of Rourkela, like water supply, lighting, drainage etc.; and

(b) whether those whose land was acquired have been given alternate land by way of compensation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The provision of civic amenities to the old Rourkela township is primarily the responsibility of the Government of Orissa. Hindustan Steel have, however, agreed to supply half a million gallons of water per day for the township and industrial estate as soon as the State Government are ready with their distribution system. In fact, 50,000 gallons a day is being supplied since the middle of 1957. Electricity for the civil township is supplied from Hirakud.

(b) The resettlement of the displaced persons is entirely the State Government's responsibility. Compensation is generally paid in cash. However, the Orissa Government had allotted waste land, which could be developed for agriculture, to the displaced persons. It is not known whether all those whose lands were acquired were given alternative land.

Shri Goray: May I know whether the State Government has sent any reply or has taken any decision in regard to the setting up of a municipality in Rourkela?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The State Government has been in touch with the Hindustan Steel authorities and also with the Central Government. Originally, it was proposed that there should be a joint civic body for the steel township as well as the old town.

But, I think now the latest proposal is that there can be two separate civic bodies in charge of the civil administration of the old town as distinguished from the steel township.

Shri Chintamoni Panigraphi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel authorities want to have a separate civic body completely for the new township of Rourkela and whether the State Government of Orissa has objected to this?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I did not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister just now said that the latest position is to have two townships separately. The hon. Member wants to know whether the Orissa Government have objected to the proposal to have separate bodies.

Sardar Swaran Singh: A decision will be taken if the Orissa Government agrees. The constitution of civic bodies cannot be effected unless the State Government agrees.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I wanted to know if it is a fact that the Orissa Government has already objected to this proposal.

Mr. Speaker: He says ultimately no decision will be taken without their consent.

Shri Ranga: Have the Government given any consideration to the possibility of doubling the over-head charges in regard to management and all the rest of it if they were to have two separate Municipal councils instead of there being one? After all, it is only one town. One part of it is old and another new.

Sardar Swaran Singh: This will also be kept in view when a final decision is taken.

Shri Goray: I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Supposing the State Government does not agree to the proposals that are made by you and takes a long time to come to a decision. What happens to nearly 1 lakh of people who are staying there? The town is growing without any amenities, proper sanitation and all that.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Provision of amenities goes on whether the civic body is there or not. I can assure the hon. Member that a satisfactory solution can be found and I hope that the civic body either two or one would be constituted before long.

Shri Mahanty: In reply to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that it will be the responsibility of the Government of Orissa to provide civic amenities. But in view of the conflict between the notified area committee of the steel town and the notified area committee of the Rourkela town and the fact that it is nobody's business and the dyarchy has been going on, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state when he is going to resolve the issue, since a lakh of population are continuing to live there without these civic amenities?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am not sure whether the premises of the question is correct. I have already stated that electrical energy has been supplied to the old town of Rourkela. The hon. Member must have visited that town a larger number of times than I have done, but I also have visited the old Rourkela town, and I think that the old Rourkela town is passing through a boom of prosperity. I have also stated that we are supplying water for the old township of Rourkela.

As regards the exact form of the civic body, that is a matter which has to be decided ultimately by the Orissa Government, and I think that they will take a decision before long.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the scheme for opening a technical school for the children of the displaced persons has materialised, and if it has not so far materialised, may I know when it will be opened?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the hon. Member is referring to a scheme

which was being sponsored by the Orissa Government.

Shri Muhammad Elias: I am referring to the one sponsored by the Hindustan Steels.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think it was the Orissa Government who were thinking of starting a training school, not the Hindustan Steels, to my knowledge.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is the population of the Rourkela town? Is it a fact that the class IV servants have not been provided with quarters? Class III servants have been provided, but not class IV servants.

Mr. Speaker: In the steel township?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yes.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know the exact population of the entire complex, that is, the civil town as well as the steel town. The population of the steel town has decreased as the tempo of construction has very much decreased now, and most of the construction work is now over. On the operational side, I think that a very large percentage of employees of various categories have been provided with accommodation. In a steel town, we do not want to repeat these distinctions of class IV or grade IV and the like. I think the hon. Member is drawing on some imagination. They are workers there, but there is no question of grades there.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The displaced persons in Rourkela have met the hon. Minister and have also sent representations to the effect that they have not been fully rehabilitated so far. May I know whether the hon. Minister has taken into consideration their difficulties, and if so, what has been done to remove those difficulties?

Sardar Swaran Singh: They have been meeting me quite often. Their representatives also have been sending applications and the like. The fact of the matter is that we have paid more than a crore of rupees by way of compensation, which meant the price for land, the price for houses, the price for everything that was there, including the trees etc., plus 15 per cent. Over and above that, the Orissa Government have also spent several lakhs of rupees in providing building grants and in providing subsidies for reclaiming waste land and the like.

When the tempo of construction was great, most of the displaced persons wanted, quite naturally, to have employment with the constructing firm because the wages were pretty high. They did not realise probably at that time that this was not permanent employment. So, when the tempo of construction decreased, a large number of them found themselves without employment, but that should be taken as a part of the game. I do not know what more could be done.

Steel Plant for Andhra Pradesh

\+

*168. { **Shri Rami Reddy:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1245 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposal to set up a steel plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Investigations relating to the smelting of raw materials from Andhra Pradesh are underway at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. The first results encourage the hope that it would be possible to have an economic plant for the production of about 100,000 tons of pig iron a year. In view of this a number of applications from private parties for a pig iron plant of 100,000 tons capacity, are being actively considered. It is expected that a

decision on these applications will be taken within the next few months.

Shri Heda: The hon. Minister has said that applications have been invited from private parties. May I know the number of applications received so far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the number is three or four, but I cannot give the exact number just now.

Shri Ranga: Between three and four, the hon. Minister could not make up his mind?

Shri Heda: May I know whether there was any scheme that the Andhra Pradesh Government themselves should take up the question of setting a steel plant, and if so, what has happened to that scheme?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Andhra Pradesh Government would know better, but I think that their Plan has already been published, and whatever is contained in the Plan is public property.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any exhaustive geological survey has been made so as to assess the real quantity of iron ore available in Andhra Pradesh?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Some investigation has been made, but I would not say that it is very exhaustive yet. But even the survey that has been made so far shows that a plant of this size can be established there.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that if the Andhra Pradesh Government wish to start their own concern, there would not be any scope for any of these private parties to start their own plants there?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a hypothetical thing. That depends upon the resources of the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether if the Andhra Pradesh Government themselves will undertake the starting of this plant, the others will be prevented from starting their own plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not necessarily; it will be considered if that eventuality arises.

Ankleshwar Oilfield

\+

*169. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed inquiry into the mishap to the seventh oil well at Ankleshwar on the 19th May, 1961; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission who have enquired into the matter, have stated that it has been established that the blow-out was quite unexpected as it occurred from a very shallow sand horizon in which the presence of gas under high pressure was not apprehended as it was not encountered in two wells closeby. The gas sand appears to be lenticular and very localised. The producing sands of the field are not effected by this blow-out. The personnel took all steps to salvage the equipment against all hazards. Steps have been taken to be prepared for such high pressure sands even at shallow depths in the wells to be drilled in future in this field. None of the workers was injured.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty in reading the answer freely and

clearly? I have not been able to follow the answer because it has been read out in driblets.

Shri Ranga: He is not the only person who does so; there are several other Ministers also who read like him.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I shall read out the answer again.

(*The answer was again read out*)

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what is the latest position? Has the damaged well been repaired?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The accident is over. Now everything has been repaired. Whatever could be done has been done to salvage all the parts of the equipments that could be salvaged. Machinery worth about Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs has been lost in this accident.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether technical and other inquiries into the causes of this blow-up were conducted by any experts, and if so, what is their opinion about it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, all inquiries have been conducted by the experts available to us. We know that this was perhaps unavoidable. At shallow depths from sand horizon some blow-out of gas does occur unpredictably. So the accident was unavoidable.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if the report of the inquiry reveals that the mishap could have been avoided with a little bit of more cautiousness?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That was what I said. Perhaps such accidents are not avoidable because no one knows at what depth and at what pressure such gas or oil could be encountered. At any rate, the accident was not very serious and no damage has been done to the main oil well.

Ban on Communal Parties

\+

*170. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Warior:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1905 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to ban communal parties; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Government have given some thought to this proposal. It will be further considered at the forthcoming Conference with Chief Ministers of States.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In answer to the original question, it was stated that Government would have to define what is a communal party. May I know whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: That is what was said. The Chief Ministers are meeting shortly.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I want to know whether any decision has been taken regarding the definition of a 'communal party'.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No such defi-

nition has been prescribed nor any decision taken on that point. The first point to consider is whether it is desirable or advisable to make any such laws. We have given full thought to this matter and this problem was discussed at length in the last meeting of the Chief Minister held on June 1 and 2. The general opinion was that no such law should be framed at present. However, it was suggested that action should be taken or the law should be amended in order to prevent individuals from promoting communal disharmony or acting in a way which creates bitterness between different communities. We have, therefore, decided to amend section 153A of the Penal Code; we will be introducing the Bill here very soon.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो विभिन्न धर्म के लोग धर्म के नाम पर पार्टियां बनाते हैं उन को तो कम्युनल कहा जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग विभिन्न जातियों के नाम से पार्टियां बना कर चुनावों में काम करते हैं उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? शास्त्री जी जो बिल ला रहे हैं उसमें इसका समावेश है या नहीं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक जाति पांत की बात है, वह भी एक जरूरी मसला है, लेकिन यह सवाल खास तौर पर साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियों के बारे में है । लेकिन यह लोग जाति पांत का प्रचार करते हैं और उसके आधार पर चुनावों में फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ गवनमेंट क्या कार्रवाई करे इस पर विचार हो रहा है, और सम्भव है कि उस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई बिल पार्लियामेंट के सामने आवे । गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि चाहे धर्म के नाम पर चाहे जाति के नाम पर इलेक्शन्स में गलत फायदा न उठाया जाए । साथ ही साथ इससे लोगों में जो एक बदगुमानी पैदा होती है और कम्युनिटीज को तकलीफ पहुंचती है उसको भी रोकने का विचार है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि अपने देश में जो इस प्रकार के राजनीतिक दल हैं जो अपने स्वरूप को विशुद्ध राष्ट्रीय होने की घोषणा करते हैं, और मुस्लिम लीग जैसे साम्प्रदायिक दलों के साथ संगठन करके साम्प्रदायिकता को प्रत्साहन देते हैं, इस विषेयक में उन दलों के लिये भी कोई व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह कहना बड़ा कठिन है । प्रकाश वीर जी का ध्यान जिन संस्थाओं की तरफ है उनमें कमियां, खामियां और गलतियां हों, लेकिन उनको उन दूसरी संस्थाओं की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये जो अपने को राष्ट्रीय कहती हैं, लेकिन उनके द्वारा साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार होता है, और ऐसे झगड़े भी होते हैं जिससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान एक खास क्षेत्र या सारे देश को पहुंचता है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था ।

श्री याजवेयी : इस प्रश्न के जो उत्तर दिए गए हैं, उनमें डिप्टी मिनिस्टर महोदया के उत्तर में और गृह मन्त्री जी के उत्तर में विरोध है । डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि कम्युनल पार्टीज पर बैन लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन आगे विचार करेगा, जबकि गृह मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि जो मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक हुई थी उसमें ऐसा अनुभव किया गया कि इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, और उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये जो साम्प्रदायिकता को उत्तेजन देते हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त किया जाए ।

Mr. Speaker: He may straightway ask the question. He finds a contradiction between the statements of the hon. Deputy Minister and of the hon. Minister.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is no contradiction.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं । अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरे जवाब को देखेंगे

तो उसमें कोई विरोध की बात नहीं है । जहां तक कम्युनल संस्थाओं को गैर कानूनी करार देने की बात है, हम यह नहीं कहते कि हमारा आखिरी फैसला है कि हम उसको नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि ऐसी स्थिति हो सकती है, ऐसे मौके आ सकते हैं, और कम्युनल संस्थाओं की कार्रवाइयों ऐसी हो सकती हैं जिससे कि हमें ऐसा करना पड़े । आज भी अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी के सामने ही एक संस्था के बारे में चर्चा आयी और उनको उसकी कार्रवाइयों का पता चला । उन्होंने स्वयं मुझ से कहा कि ऐसी संस्थाओं को किस तरह से चलने दिया जा सकता है । लेकिन कानून बनाते वक्त इन तमाम बातों पर विचार करना होता है । उसकी कांस्टीट्यूशनल आस्पैक्ट और दूसरी बातों को देखना होता है । इसी लिये मैंने कहा था कि जो पिछली मीटिंग हुई उसमें विचार जब हुआ तो यह तै पाया कि अभी केवल व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ हम कार्रवाई करें और इस मामले को इस वक्त न करें । अभी उस पर कोई फैसला न लें ।

Shri Sampath: This particular answer may be given in English also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I said that there is no contradiction between the reply read out by my hon. colleague, the Deputy Minister, and what I said in reply to a supplementary. I wanted to clarify that in the last meeting of the Chief Ministers this matter was considered. Of course, when a law is to be made, all the aspects of the problem have to be very carefully examined; the constitutional and other aspects especially have to be gone into. It was therefore after full deliberation and consideration by the Chief Ministers decided that this matter, namely, the desirability of declaring communal organisations as unlawful, should be deferred for the time being, and the law should be amended in order to remain vigilant and take strict and effective action against those individuals who promote communal disharmony.

757(Ai) L.S.D.—2.

I think I have clarified it that there is no inconsistency because we deferred, but I also said that the question of declaring communal organisations as unlawful cannot be ruled out. I myself personally feel that a situation may arise and the activities of communal organisations may be such that if the Government finds it impossible to tackle them or handle them under our existing laws, well, we may have to consider a fresh law, making a fresh law, or taking some other steps by the help of which it would be possible to declare these organisations as unlawful.

Shri Punnoose: I would like to know whether he has learnt the latest technique which we have developed in the South, by which an accredited leader of a recognised communal party is taken out, exposed to the Sun for a few hours as independent, and then promoted to the highest place in our democracy. I would like to know whether he has imbibed a lesson from this wonderful experiment.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good putting up an individual case.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Service of Librarians

*171. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 88 on the 17th February, 1961 and state at what stage is the question of creation of the Service of Librarians?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is under active consideration.

Petroleum Imports

*172. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the private oil companies in India to accept part payment for petroleum imports into the country in rupees; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by them in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Medium in All India Service Examinations

*173. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 850 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the question of introducing after some time Hindi as an optional medium in the examinations held for recruitment to the All India Central Services in accordance with paragraph 9 of President's Order dated 27th April, 1960 which was under consideration by the U.P.S.C.; and

(b) the date from which the decision in this regard is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The decision to introduce Hindi as an optional medium for the All-India and Higher Central Services Examination is contained in the President's order itself. The date from which this decision should be implemented is still under consideration.

Sui Gas from Pakistan

*174. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Goray:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Damani:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1583 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress since made for obtaining Sui gas from Pakistan;

(b) the terms and conditions and the rate to be paid by India; and

(c) the approximate quantity that would be made available in India during the first six months?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Pakistan delegation, led by Major Gen. Hayauddin visited India at the end of April, 1961 and held exploratory talks. The Pakistan Delegation promised to furnish additional information regarding source of supply, delivery points, pressure of gas, setting up of purification plant, quantity, price, date and period of supply. This information is still awaited from Pakistan.

Purchase of Mechanical Spare Parts

*175. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 87 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Enquiry Committee set up to enquire into the deal with a Canadian firm which supplied spare parts for army mechanical transport vehicles;

(b) if so, what are the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) which of these recommendations have been accepted by Government and which are those that have been rejected?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations and observations made by the Committee are under detailed examination by Government. As the Committee was set up on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, a copy of the report together with the action taken on the recommendations contained in the report will be sent to the Public Accounts Committee as soon as possible. Copies of the report will also be placed on the Table of the House in accordance with due procedures.

UNESCO Scheme for Compulsory Primary Education in Asia

*176. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1049 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education in Asia prepared by UNESCO has been introduced in a number of countries of the region;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) the nature of India's participation in the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There is no scheme as such prepared by UNESCO for the introduction of compulsory primary education in Asian countries. The major effort in attaining this objective will have to be made by the countries concerned on the basis of their own national plans.

2. However, a plan was prepared by UNESCO with the object of furnishing a basis for developing a programme of action at the national, regional and international levels to achieve universal, free and compulsory primary education in Asia. It laid the major responsibility for attaining this objective on the governments of the Member States concerned and called upon UNESCO to give some assistance to national programmes, to sponsor important regional activities and to encourage programmes of bilateral, multi-lateral or international assistance to the Asian Member States to enable them to achieve the goal. The programme was to be coordinated on a reginal basis by UNESCO.

3. The countries participating in the Unesco Regional Programme are:— Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceyon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Korea, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

केन्द्रीय अधिनियम का अनुवाद करने के लिये आयोग

*१७७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री सरजू पांडे :
श्री सुबिमल घोष :
श्री प्र० [illegible] :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री चुनी लाल :

क्या **विधि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये एक आयोग नियुक्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) आरम्भ में इस आयोग को कौन-कौन से काम सौंपे जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या आयोग के सदस्यों को शीघ्र कार्य करने के लिए एक स्थान पर स्थायी रूप से रहना होगा; और

(घ) आयोग में कितने सदस्य हैं और आयोग के सभापति एवं सचिव कौन नियुक्त हुए हैं ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजारनवीस) (क) जी हां । राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग की नियुक्ति जिस संकल्प के द्वारा हुई है उसकी प्रतियां सदन के पटल पर ७ अगस्त, १९६१ को रख दी गयी हैं ।

(ख) आयोग को सौंपे गए कृत्य निम्न-लिखित हैं—

(१) यथासम्भव सभी राजभाषाओं में प्रयोग के लिए एक प्रामाणिक विधि शब्दावलि तैयार करना और उसे प्रकाशित करना;

(२) सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों और विनियमों के प्राधिकृत हिन्दी मूल पाठ तैयार करना;

(३) किसी केन्द्रीय अधिनियम या ऐसे किसी अध्यादेश या विनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों, विनियमों और आदेशों के प्राधिकृत हिन्दी मूल पाठ तैयार करना;

(४) केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों और विनियमों के राज्यों की अपनी राजभाषाओं में अनुवाद और किसी भी राज्य में पारित अधिनियमों और प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों के, उस सूरत में जिसमें कि ऐसे अधिनियमों या अध्यादेशों के मूल पाठ हिन्दी से भिन्न भाषा में हैं, हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराने का प्रबन्ध करना; और

(५) अन्य ऐसे कर्त्तव्यों का पालन करना जो समय समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा आयोग को सौंपे जाएं ।

(ग) और (घ). आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष, एक उपाध्यक्ष, १५ सदस्य और एक सदस्य सचिव हैं । अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष और पन्द्रह में से पांच सदस्यों से मिल कर आयोग का कार्यकारी दल बना है और वे सभी पूर्णकालिक सदस्य हैं । उनका मुख्य कार्यालय नई दिल्ली में है । अन्य दस सदस्यों की सेवाएं अंशकालिक होंगी और उनके अपने साधारण निवास स्थान ही उनके अपने अपने मुख्य कार्यालय होंगे । इन अंशकालिक सदस्यों को आयोग की बैठकों में उपस्थित होना पड़ेगा ।

आसाम उच्च न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री सी० पी० सिन्हा आयोग के अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किये गये हैं । श्री बालकृष्ण सदस्य सचिव नियुक्त हुए हैं । इससे पूर्व ये विधि मन्त्रालय में विधि अनुवाद के निदेशक थे ।

चीनियों द्वारा वायु क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण

*१७८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री यादव नारायण जाधव :
श्री आसर :
श्रीमती मफीदा अहमद :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री ४ मई, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९२५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १७ मार्च, १९६१ को चीनी वायुयानों ने भारतीय वायु क्षेत्र का किस स्थान पर किस समय अतिक्रमण किया था;

(ख) क्या उस घटना के बाद इस प्रकार की कुछ और भी घटनायें इस बीच हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके स्थान व समय आदि का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा उप मंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) १७ मार्च १९६१ के दिन, एक विमान के, आसकोट, जोशीमठ और बद्रीनाथ के ऊपर, सवा दस बजे और ११ बजे के दर्मियान उड़ते देखे जाने की सूचना मिली थी।

(ख) विमानों की उड़ानों की ऐसी सूचनाएं १७-३-१९६१ के पश्चात् भी, स्थानीय अधिकारियों से प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

१७-३-१९६१ के पश्चात् भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष उल्लंघन की निम्नलिखित रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई हैं :—

१. २६-५-१९६१ को रात को लगभग पौने दस बजे एक विमान कालेपानी (८०५५ पूर्व ३०१५ उत्तर) के ऊपर उड़ता चला गया।

२. ३०-५-१९६१ को रात को लगभग पौने नौ बजे कालेपानी (८०५५ पूर्व ३०१५ उत्तर) के ऊपर एक विमान उड़ता चला गया।

३. २-६-१९६१ को रात को कोई साढ़े नौ बजे एक विमान गुंजी (८०५० पूर्व ३०१२ उत्तर) के ऊपर उड़ता चला गया।

४. ३-६-१९६१ को कोई ९ बजे एक विमान गुंजी (८०५० पूर्व ३०१२ उत्तर) के ऊपर उड़ता चला गया।

Muslim Population in Assam

*179. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Supakar:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri K. B. Malvia:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how great increase in **Muslim** population of Assam is explained;

(b) to what extent it is due to unauthorised immigration from Pakistan; and

(c) what steps are being taken to purge Assam of this element and stop future unauthorised immigration?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The population figures of 1961 Census according to religion have not yet been tabulated but the work has been taken in hand. It is only after these figures become available that it would be possible to say with certainty whether there has been any marked increase in the Muslim population of Assam and the reasons therefor. In the meantime, necessary steps have been taken to tighten up vigilance on the border to check unauthorised immigration from Pakistan. Such Pakistani infiltrants as are found in Assam are being dealt with under the appropriate law.

Defective Oil Pipeline

*180. **Shri T B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty-five to fifty per cent of the pipes supplied by the Rourkela Steel Plant meant for the pipeline to Gauhati Refinery have been rejected as being below specification;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the same; and

(c) the result of enquiry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. Pipes are inspected and passed at the plant itself by the inspection agency. Rejections which vary from month to month are nothing abnormal. It only means that the pipes do not pass the rigid API specifications. Pipes which do not pass the API test can be used for other commercial purposes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Neyveli Project

*181. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) when the full scale mining operations will be undertaken at Neyveli;

(b) what is the estimated cost per ton of lignite: and

(c) the likely output at the end of the year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The full scale mining of lignite is expected to commence by March, 1964, when all the lignite consuming units of the Integrated Lignite Project, *viz.* thermal power station, fertiliser plant and the briquetting and carbonisation plant, are expected to go into full production.

(b) Rs. 10 per ton at the pit head, according to present estimates.

(c) The likely output of lignite at the end of this year would be about 25,000 tons per month. This is the quantity required for the first unit of the thermal power station which will be commissioned by the end of the year.

Bhilai Steel Plant

*182. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident involving workers of the coke oven plant at

Bhilai took place on the 11th May, 1961;

(b) if so, the number of fatal and other casualties caused;

(c) whether the causes of the accident have been investigated; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent recurrence?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Hindustan Steel Limited have reported that on the 11th May, 1961, there was a minor accident at the Coke oven plants of the Bhilai Steel Project; only one worker was involved in the accident. The worker was injured. The accident was due to lack of care on the part of the worker in tightening the nut, with the result that the spanner slipped from his hand and hit the thumb of his left hand causing injury on the thumb with avulsion of nail bed.

The safety Engineering Department, the Electrical Inspector and the Crane Engineer have been carrying out inspections of all construction and other works in the project. Safety appliances have been supplied to workers. The safety organisation functions as an independent entity and points out defective works and unsafe practices, if any, and suggests improvements in the safety standards of the project. Arrangements for display of posters, screening of safety films, relay of short talks on safety are being made to promote safety consciousness amongst the workers.

Coal Movement

*183. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has not been able to utilise the empty wagons put at its disposal by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps so far taken to coordinate the activities of both National Coal Development Corporation and the Railway Board?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). There have been occasions when the National Coal Development Corporation was not able to utilise all the empty wagons placed at its disposal by the Railways. Such a situation arises due to reasons beyond the control of the Corporation. For that matter, similar situations may arise even in other collieries and not in the Corporation collieries alone. The factors which cause non-utilisation of empties are temporary failure of mechanical devices, failure of power supply and, sometimes, irregularity in the time of arrival of pilots with empty wagons. By and large, however, all the wagons supplied by the Railways are fully made use of. The allotment of wagons is now under a revised system by which the bulk allotment is made by the Coal Controller for all collieries, including the Corporation's collieries, and the day to day allotment is done by the Railways themselves. There is thus close liaison between authority making the bulk allotments and the Railways. Coordination meetings are also held periodically between the representatives of the National Coal Development Corporation and the Railways when all matters in respect of allotments, supplies and leftbehinds etc. are discussed.

Mekong Project

*184. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sent two senior engineers to carry out a preliminary survey in connection with India's participation in the Mekong Project;

(b) whether they have submitted their report in respect of the survey; and

(c) if so, what are their main findings?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

1. The Tonle Sap barrage holds out the promise of providing a very beneficial project which among other things, will increase the production of fish, ensure the continued existence of Great Lake by increasing water level slightly in the dry season and contribute to a reduction of 1 to 1½ meters in the flood peaks in the lower delta.

2. There are two alternative sites for the location of the barrage for which investigations and economic studies will have to be made before a final choice is made.

3. The barrage which will also have a fish ladder and shiplock will have to be designed to ensure reasonable flexibility.

4. The designs and estimates can be prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission in New Delhi.

5. It will be necessary to establish a soil and concrete laboratory in Cambodia for carrying out tests for the selection of suitable constuction materials and determining their engineering properties.

6. Training facilities have to be afforded in India to a few Cambodian and Vietnamese Engineers.

Land in Delhi

*185. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 8,000 acres of land out of 34,000 acres frozen by the Delhi Administration is proposed to be released as a first step by October, 1961;

(b) if so, how much of this will be allotted to the low income group co-operatives and house building societies and on what terms;

(c) in how many instalments these societies will be required to pay for the land to be leased out to them and when will these instalments fall due; and

(d) how long will it take to release the total area of 34,000 acres?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (d). It is proposed to make available 2,000 plots by the end of October, 1961. Out of the 34,000 acres of land which has been notified for acquisition, about 8,000 acres will be acquired and developed in the first instance. The details of the scheme in regard to the acquisition, development and disposal of this land are contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd March, 1961 in reply to a Notice under Rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb. No decision has yet been taken about the acquisition and development of the remaining land, which has been noti-

fied under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act.

(b) Out of the 8,000 acres to be developed in the first instance, about 850 acres are proposed to be allotted to House Building Cooperative Societies and Industrial Co-operatives. There are people belonging to low-income group in almost all the co-operative house-building societies and it is, therefore, difficult to say at this stage how much land will be allotted to such people. The price to be charged for undeveloped land allotted to the cooperative house-building societies will be the actual cost of acquisition plus a small additional charge to be merged in the price of the land on a suitable basis so as to provide funds for subsidizing low-cost housing, expenditure on overheads and future financing of similar projects.

(c) The societies to which land is allotted will be required to pay the cost of the land in lumpsum and not by instalments.

Advances against Wheat

*186. { **Shri H. C. Heda:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) when did the Reserve Bank of India withdraw regulatory provisions relating to advances against wheat;

(b) the reasons for the delayed action; and

(c) whether any similar action is contemplated for any other commodities, particularly sugar and rice?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Reserve Bank of India withdrew all regulatory provisions relating to bank advances against wheat with effect from May 15, 1961.

(b) Since the final estimates of wheat output for 1960-61 became available only in April, 1961, there was hardly any delay in taking action.

(c) With effect from 21st April, 1961 all restrictions on bank advances against sugar were withdrawn. No definite indication can be given at this stage about future modification of regulatory provisions relating to bank advances against other commodities.

Regional Engineering College in Kerala

*187. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3975 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of the centrally-sponsored Regional Engineering College in Kerala; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The College is expected to start this year in the Government Polytechnic in Kozhikode pending the construction of its own buildings on a site of about 280 acres selected for the permanent location of the College.

(b) No expenditure has been incurred by the Central Government so far. Details of the expenditure incurred by the State Government are awaited.

सेना का एक ट्रक गिर जाने से मौतें

*१८८. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बद्रीनाथ के रास्ते में जोशीमठ और कर्णप्रयाग के बीच में १८ मई, १९६१ को जो भारतीय सेना का मोटर ट्रक अलकनन्दा नदी में गिर पड़ा था, उसमें कितने सैनिकों और एन० सी० ओ० की मौत हुई ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें पेंशन के अलावा और भी कुछ मुआवजा दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बद्रीनाथ में हवाई अड्डा बनाने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) जोशीमठ से लौटते हुए एक सैनिक ट्रक १७ (न कि १८) मई १९६१ के दिन रुद्र प्रयाग के समीप सड़क से २५० गज दूर एक नाले में (नदी में नहीं) गिर गया था। सिपाही ड्राईवर, जो ट्रक में अकेला था उसमें मारा गया।

(ख) सम्बद्ध नियमों के अनुसार, कर्तव्य पालन करते हुए मरने वाले सैनिक के परिवार की क्षतिपूर्ति, विशेष परिवारिक पेंशन, और यदि बच्चे भी हों तो बच्चों को भत्ते की सूरत में की जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Ilyushin Aircrafts

*189. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether total supply negotiated of Ilyushin Aircrafts from Soviet Russia has reached India;

(b) if so, whether our Indian personnel are handling them;

(c) whether any further supply is expected; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. Only a part of the contracted supplies has been received.

(b) The aircraft received so far are operated by I.A.F. personnel.

(c) Yes, Sir. The balance of the supplies outstanding under the contract of purchase.

(d) The deliveries are expected to be completed shortly.

Liquid Gold

*190. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to set up a museum-cum-information centre at its regional office Baroda to inform the public about the search for 'liquid gold' in the country; and

(b) if so when the proposal will materialise?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration.

Polytechnics for Women

*191. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal.
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few Polytechnics, exclusively for women will be established during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so the number of such Polytechnics to be established;

(c) in which States these institutions will be located; and

(d) other details of the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). It is proposed that twenty-four such polytechnics may be established in the country in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi.

(d) A copy of the model scheme for polytechnics for girls is available in the library of the Sabha.

Loans and Grants to India from Japan

*192. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in *Times of India* 10th May, 1961 in which itis stated that Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee has suggested to the State Department that Japan should discharge its debt to the United States by making loans of grants to India;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal regarding it from the State Department of U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Centenary Celebrations of Archaeology Department

*193. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1671 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the list of invitees from abroad to attend the Cenetenary Celebrations of the Department of Archaeology has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lists are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 32].

Conference of Chief State Electoral Officers

*194. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the decisions taken by the conference of Chief State Electoral Officers held at Nanital in May 1961; and

(b) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the next general elections?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) A conference of the Chief Electroal Officers was held at Naini Tal on the 28th and 29th April, and the 1st May, 1961. No decisions were taken or were intended to be taken; only veiws were exchanged on matters relating to the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of the forthcoming general elections.

(b) The reference is presumably to the dates for the next general elections. In the nature of things it is not possible to decide finally at this stage the programme for the next general elections. However, after taking into consideration all the aspects of the question, the Election Commission has come to the provisional conclusion that the last week of February 1962 would be the most convenient period for the purpose except in the snow-bound areas of Himachal Pradesh and Kulu sub-division where polling is likely to take place sometime in April, 1962.

कालेजों में प्रवेश चाहने वाले दिल्ली के स्कूलों के छात्र

*१९५. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री बाजपेयी :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१ में दिल्ली में कुल कितने छात्र हायर सेकेण्डरी तथा मैट्रिक परीक्षा में सफल हुए ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों ने कालेजों में दाखले के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया और कितनों को दाखला मिला ; और

(ग) जिन्हें दाखला नहीं मिला उनके लिये क्या कोई वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) उच्च माध्यमिक ५,७७४.
हाई स्कूल १,३५७.

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) दो नए कालेज खोल कर और विद्यमान कालेजों की क्षमता बढ़ा कर १३०८ और विद्यार्थियों को दाखिल करने की व्यवस्था की गई है । १ जनवरी, १९६२ से दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत पत्र-व्यवहार पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

Indian Students going Abroad

*196. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Ministry has any method of checking the cases of students who have gone abroad getting scholarships, stipends and other financial facilities from American colleges, institutions and universities without Government permission;

(b) whether Government are aware that many Indian students also get such facilities from U.K. educational institutions;

(c) whether there was and deviation in the method of checking the cases of students going to similar universities in the U.S.S.R. with stipends; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Chinese in India

*197. **Shri Assar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Jangde:
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Chinese to whom notices to quit India were issued have left India;

(b) whether any drastic steps are contemplated by Government against those Chinese who have not left India;

(c) whether Government are aware that anti-national activity has increased in Calcutta with the help of these Chinese; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to curb their anti-national activities?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Thirty.

(b) They are prosecuted under the Foreigners' Act, 1946 and also deported across the land border wherever necessary.

(c) and (d). A careful watch is being maintained and suitable restrictions are imposed in cases, where considered necessary, in the interest of national security.

Backward Classes

*198. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers of the States have come to the conclusion that economic backwardness of the individuals and not community or caste should be the criterion for providing educational facilities;

(b) whether the Central Government have accepted the said criterion in providing such facilities; and

(c) if so, whether the principle would be carried out in actual practice from the current academic year?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Government are recommending to the State Governments that they should adopt the economic criterion in preference to that of caste for the grant of facilities to members of backward classes.

(c) As the school and college sessions have already commenced, it may not be possible to apply this principle during the current academic year.

Chinese Nationals in India

*199. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese claiming to be Indian citizens in the country;

(b) whether any subversive activity has been detected among them; and

(c) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The number of Chinese nationals registered in India as on the 1st July, 1961, was 12,486. The number of those who have become Indian citizens under Article 5 of the Constitution is not known and this information will have to be collected from the State Governments. The number of Chinese nationals, who have applied for Indian citizenship under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955, is 142, out of which only 15 have been accepted as Indian citizens by naturalisation and 5 by registration—the latter being Chinese women married to Indian citizens.

(b) and (c). Some Chinese nationals have come to adverse notice for anti-Indian activities. Suitable action to restrict their movements and activities under the Foreigners Act and also to deport them, where necessary, has been taken.

Crimes in Delhi

*200. **Shri Tyagi:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Assar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of murders, attempts to murder, suicides, dacoities, and burgalaries have been reported in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last five years;

(b) whether the crime is on the increase; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33].

(b) No.

(c) The Police are maintaining strict vigilance. They are carrying out intensive patrolling throughout the

day and night on foot, cycles and mobile vans. A Central Control Room has been established at Parliament Street Police Station and important calls are passed on to mobile vans by wireless for immediate action.

Iron Ore

*201. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation and Hindustan Steel Limited have entered into a 20 year agreement for the supply of 6 lakh tons of iron ore every year to the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same when Hindustan Steel Limited has its own source of supply; and

(c) the price at which this iron ore would be supplied?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Nayveli Project

*202. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of peasants who have been evicted from their lands and homesteads for the construction of the Neyveli Project have not been provided either with alternate lands or compensation;

(b) if so, the number of people affected and those who remain to be compensated; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in giving compensation and/or alternate land for cultivation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No. All have been paid monetary compensation according to law. Those willing to settle in the rehabilitation colonies set up by the Corporation have been given lands for agricultural purposes free of cost. House sites also have been allotted to them in the rehabilitation colonies free of cost. Besides, other facilities have been provided, such as free transport of personal effects to the new site.

(c) Generally there has been no delay. Only where a dispute as to the ownership of lands or houses acquired exists, delays are inevitable, as the court's decision about the rightful claiment has to be awaited.

Suicide by an Army Officer in Asansol

*203. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an army doctor of the rank of Capitan at Asansol committed suicide in June 1961;

(b) if so, whether he also shot dead his wife and 10 years old child;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(d) the causes leading to this tragedy?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) An Army doctor of the rank of Captain who had completed his tenure of service and was on release leave committed suicide on 9th June, 1961 in his home town, Asansol.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The case is under investigation by the Civil Police.

(d) Not yet known.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works

*204. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

1586 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government has since formed a company to run the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati;

(b) whether any financial aid by way of capital investments is given by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) It is understood that a Company was registered on the 30th June, 1961 for this purpose.

(b) and (c). It is expected that financial assistance for the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, for which provision has been made in the Third Plan, will be partly in the form of equity shares and partly in the form of loans to the Company. Information has been requested on the capital structure of the new Company, the valuation of its assets and its apportionment between equity and loan. Once this is received, the Government of India will consider the extent to which assistance should be given in the form of equity participation.

Anti-National Activities of Foreigners

*205. **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals found indulging in undesirable activities during the period from January 1961 to July 1961;

(b) the names of countries they belonged to; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Gujerat Refinery

*206. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chunj Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of Indian Refineries during his recent visit of Moscow had preliminary discussions with regard to Gujerat refinery project;

(b) if so, what specific points were discussed; and

(c) with what result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These were with regard to the programmes for the preparation and submission of detailed project report, supply of equipment and machinery and the commissioning of the refinery.

(c) Since the discussions were of an exploratory nature, no definite conclusion could be reached on the programmes discussed and some conclusion will be arrived at when the contract for the preparation of a detailed project report is signed with the Russian Organisation concerned.

Co-operative Research Associations

*207. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1646 on the 29th August, 1960 and state further progress made for formation of Co-operative Research Association for foundry, cement, and automobile Industries?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The foundry industries in

Punjab and South India are considering the formation of Research Associations. Rules and Regulations are being framed.

As regards cement industry further developments from the side of the industry are awaited.

The automobile industry has decided in principle to form a Research Association. The possibility of securing the services of an expert to advise the industry on a suitable plan and programme is being explored.

Petroleum Information Bureau

*208. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4212 on the 1st May, 1961 and state the progress made in establishing a Petroleum Information Bureau in Delhi?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 34].

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को सहायता

*२०९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को सहायता देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत १९६०-६१ में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिये अभ्यंश दिया था ;

(ख) क्या उन राज्यों ने अब तक अपने-अपने अभ्यंश के अनुसार अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति कर दी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी राज्यों के लिये सहायता की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना मंगाई गई है । प्राप्त होने पर यह सूचना सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

O.N.G.C. Maps Missing

*210. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri N. R. Munisw[illegible]:
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some secret maps of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been found missing;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been conducted into this matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The stock taking of the maps of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is in progress at present. The final report of this work is likely to take some time, as this has to await replies to the enquiries made from the officers to whom maps have been issued. Until the Stock Taking Committee has completed the work, it is not possible to say whether any secret maps are missing.

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

*211. **Dr. Atchamamba:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several States in the Union are not in a position to implement properly and effectively the scheme of

compulsory free primary education for want of sufficient finances and trained personnel; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider the advisability of subsidising the schemes in the several States for compulsory free primary education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Funds have been allocated in the Third Five Year Plan in consideration of what was practical of achievement particularly in the backward areas where the greatest leeway has to be made. The Third Five Year Plan has mentioned specifically that financial consideration as such should not be allowed to come in the way of the successful execution in any State of the programme for extending education to all children in the age-group 6—11. Training facilities have also been expanded to cope with the increased demand.

(b) The question of central assistance to different States for implementing the 3rd Five Year Plan is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Shortage of Coal in Gujarat

*212. **Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the acute shortage of coal for industries in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, action taken to meet the requirement?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Government have received reports about occasional shortages of coal for some industries in Gujarat.

(b) The following measures have been taken to increase supplies of coal to that state to the extent possible:—

(i) The rail transport capacity for coal moving from Bengal/Bihar fields has been increased by about 200 wagons per day in July last.

(ii) In addition to whatever can be moved by rail, movement of coal to Gujarat has been planned by the rail-*cum*-sea route *via* Calcutta port. The additional cost on freight will be subsidised to the consumer by the Government.

(iii) In emergent cases, special allotments are made from the West Bengal and Bihar coal fields and preferential allotments from the outlying fields.

(iv) Movement in block rakes is being arranged where possible, for example in the case of soft coke.

(v) Coalfields in the Central India are being developed in the III Plan so that nearby states like Gujarat may get their supplies from these fields and the long haulage of coal from Bengal/Bihar fields may be avoided.

Nilkantha Expedition

*213. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian team climbed Nilkantha peak successfully; and

(b) if so, whether Government have rewarded the heroic deeds of the climbers in any way?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri O. P. Sharma and two Sherpas reached the peak. Shri Sharma has been given a cash award of Rs. 500 by the Ministry of Education. Sanawar School where Shri Sharma is a Master, has granted him two advance increments of pay. Each of the two sherpas was presented with a high Altitude Wrist Watch.

A proposal to present a momento to each of the members of the Expedition is also under consideration of the Foundation.

Language Formula of Bengal Chief Minister

*214. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received a copy of what is known as "Three-point formula for solution of language problems" made by Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal; and

(b) whether Government propose to convene a conference of the State Chief Ministers to discuss the problem?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Government have seen the press statement made by Dr. B. C. Roy on this subject. A Conference of Chief Ministers is being held from 10th to 12th August to consider this problem among others.

Correspondence Courses in Delhi

*215. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to start correspondence courses in the Union territory of Delhi for students; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to materalise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1st January, 1962.

Assistance to Flood Victims in Orissa

*216. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence was requested to render immediate assistance to the flood victims in Orissa in 1961 floods;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered; and

(c) the work done by the Army in Orissa flood affected areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

Pension Rules of Industrial Workers

*217. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission the Liberalised Pension Rules have been made applicable to the industrial workers of the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that it has not been made applicable with effect from 1st July, 1959; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Liberalised Pension Rules have been made applicable to the industrial workers from the date of issue of relevant orders, namely, Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F. 17(5)-E.V.(A)/60, dated the

18th November, 1960, as the grant of any retrospective effect would have created difficulties in regard to employees who had already retired from service. Such persons would have been required to refund the Government share of contribution together with interest thereon to their Contributory Provident Fund Accounts, in case they had chosen to be governed by the Liberalised Pension Rules in pace of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules which were, otherwise, applicable to them.

१९६२ के आम चुनावों की तिथियां

*२१८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने अगले आम चुनावों के लिए तिथियों का निश्चय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजारनवीस) : (क) और (ख). निर्वाचन आयोग ने आगामी आम चुनाव के कार्यक्रम के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया है किन्तु सभी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आयोग अस्थायी रूप से इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और कुल्लू सब डिवीजन वाले बर्फ़ीले क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर, जहां कि मतदान अप्रैल, १९६२ में किसी समय सम्भव होगा, अन्य सभी जगह, निर्वाचन प्रयोजन के लिये सबसे सुविधाजनक समय फरवरी, १९६२ का अन्तिम सप्ताह होगा ।

Lady Teachers in a Delhi School

*219. **Shri Nagi Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in *Statesman*, Delhi on the 19th July, 1961 about employment of lady teachers by a school in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the complaints;

(c) the steps taken in the matter;

(d) whether any financial assistance is given to this school; and

(e) if so, the amount?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Director of Education, Delhi has been asked to look into the complaint.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The grant is paid under the grant-in-aid rules and the amount varies from year to year.

U.K. Bank Rates

*220. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bank rate in the U.K. has been increased by 2 per cent. as announced by the Chancellor of Exchequer on the 24th July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the effect on interest on loans which will be taken from the U.K. for Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on the 25th July, 1961, the raising of the British Bank Rate from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. with effect from the 26th July, 1961.

(b) There may be some increase in the rates of interest payable on the loans which India will receive from the U.K. for the Third Five Year Plan, so long as the bank rate is not reduced.

World Children's Festival, Moscow

*221. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had participated in the World Chil-

fiscated. A penalty of Rs. 5,000 has also been imposed on the firm.

Fleet Air Arm Base

*227. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 351 on the 28th February, 1961 and state the nature of decision taken for location of the Fleet Air Arm Base of the Navy?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): A decision has not yet been taken in regard to the location of the "Fleet Requirement Unit" of the Indian Navy.

Indian Economic and Indian Statistical Services

*228. **Shri Achar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 336 on the 28th February, 1961 and state the further progress made with regard to the setting up of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The draft rules for the two services have almost been finalised, except that an amendment recently proposed to those rules has been referred to the UPSC for their concurrence or comments. Approval of the Government to the promulgation of those rules will be given on receipt of the Commission's reply.

World Bank's Aid for Third Five Year Plan

*229. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on the 17th February, 1961 and state the further progress since made in the conclusion of talks with the World Bank regarding aid for Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Out of five projects mentioned in reply to the earlier question, two have been finalised. These relate to the Calcutta Port and development of coal industry in the private sector. Relevant agreements will be signed very shortly. Other projects are still under consideration.

Polytechnic for Women in Delhi

*230. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a polytechnic for women is proposed to be started in Delhi during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration's Plan did not originally include the establishment of a polytechnic for Women. It has since been proposed that one such polytechnic be set up and the matter is under consideration.

Space Research

*231. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what kind of space research is being carried out in our country; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 36].

Cheap Textbooks on Technical Subjects

*232 **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 103 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally worked out the details of the scheme of production and distribution of cheaper editions of textbooks dealing with technical subjects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Broad guidelines have been agreed upon and the operational details are being finalised.

All India Mineral Advisory Board

*233. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the important subjects considered at the ninth meeting of the All India Mineral Advisory Board held at Bombay in the month of May, 1961;

(b) the important conclusions reached and recommendations made; and

(c) the nature of decisions taken on such recommendations?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 37].

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना

*२३४. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरूआ :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री मे० क० कुमारन :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :

क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में किसी देश ने सहायता का कुछ आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने अपनी हाल की जापान यात्रा में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ चर्चा की थी ;

(ग) क्या जापान से इस्पात के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अन्य किसी प्रकार के सहयोग के बारे में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये कुछ आश्वासन मिला है, यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या अन्य भी किन्हीं देशों ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये इस्पात के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कुछ आश्वासन दिये हैं?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). जापान तथा अन्य किसी देश से इस्पात के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी सहयोग के बारे में कोई आश्वासन नहीं मिला है, फिर भी सोवियत संघ, फीड्रल रिपब्लिक जर्मनी और यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकारों ने भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर के विस्तार के लिये उधार की शक्ल में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये आश्वासन दिये हैं ।

Muslim Convention in Delhi

*235. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Assar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what note Government have taken of the meeting and deliberations in Delhi of Muslim leaders and legislators in the country; and

(b) what is Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Government have seen the Resolutions that were passed by the Indian Muslim Convention held in Delhi. The implications of such conferences are being carefully examined.

Palai Central Bank

*236. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of Palai Central Bank who have been given alternate appointments in other banks;

(b) the number who have not yet been provided with alternate appointments; and

(c) the strength of the staff who are working under the official liquidator?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) According to the information which is available to Government, 165 employees of the Palai Central Bank have been provided with alternative appointments in the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and in other commercial banks.

(b) Government have no precise information.

(c) 155, including 85 persons who were formerly employed by the Palai Central Bank.

Oil Pipeline

*237. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions have of late been held between the Indian Oil Company and the Burmah Oil Company in connection with the construction of a product pipeline from Nunmati to Siliguri;

(b) if so, what were points under discussion; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No discussions have been held between Indian Oil Company and Burmah Oil Company regarding the construction of a product pipeline from Nunmati to Siliguri. The desirability or otherwise of constructing such a pipeline is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi

*238. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Economic Growth in Delhi has been as-

signed the job of conducting a survey on the social, economic and political consequences of foreign aid in the country by the UNESCO; and

(b) if so, how long it is expected to take to complete the study and submit a report?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Unesco concluded an agreement in December, 1960 with the Institute of Economic Growth for undertaking a study on some factors which influence the choice and effectiveness of foreign aid programmes.

(b) The study and the report on it is required to be completed by 15th December, 1961.

Expansion of Steel Plants

*239. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed project reports for the expansion of the Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur steel plants have since been received by Government;

(b) whether Government have accepted these reports; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to implement the expansion programmes as envisaged in these reports?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The detailed project reports for the expansion of the Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants have been received and are under examination by Hindustan Steel Ltd. The detailed project report for the expansion of Durgapur is still under preparation.

(c) Further steps will be taken as soon as the examination of the reports is completed, but preliminary action is already in hand.

C.O.D. Delhi Cantt.

*240. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1499 on the 13th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Courts of Inquiry into the losses of stores at C.O.D., Delhi Cantonment have submitted their findings;

(b) if so, what are those findings;

(c) the value of stores lost; and

(d) action taken against those responsible?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). A statement indicating the value of stores found deficient, the present position of the investigation made by the Courts of Inquiry, the findings where investigation has been completed and action taken or proposed to be taken against those responsible, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 38].

दिल्ली प्रशासन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*२४१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ७ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७७३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के प्रशासन में हिन्दी को राज-काज की भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग करने के बारे में जो निश्चय किये गये थे, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक कहां तक सफलता मिली है ; और

(ख) उस निर्णय व कार्यक्रम को शीघ्र लागू करने के उद्देश्य से कौन-से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). विवरण लोकसभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३९]

Indian Trainees in Bonn

*242. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** / **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Limited visited Bonn (West Germany) in June, 1961 to interview the Indian trainees there;

(b) if so, the object of the interview; and

(c) the total number of Indian technicians trained so far in West Germany and the number still under training there?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Chairman, Hindustan Steel visited Germany in June 1961, not for interviewing Indian trainees, but for the selection of candidates for the posts in operation and maintenance of the steel works at Rourkela including posts for the Central Designs Organisation.

(c) 124 engineers and 7 operatives have so far been trained in West Germany. There is none at present under training.

Central Workshop at Korba Coalfields

*243. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1070 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress since made over the proposal to set up a Central Workshop at the Korba Coal Fields; and

(b) when it is expected to be set up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The revised Project Report, in which an economy of 16 per cent has been effected in the cost of civil construction, has been received by Government and is now under consideration. A decision on this is expected to be taken soon.

(b) At this stage it is difficult to forecast when exactly the workshop is expected to be set up, as it is dependent on the implementation of the new mining projects in that area which themselves are still under consideration.

Admission to Technical Institutes

*244. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce one common admission test or examination for the four Indian Institutes of Technology of All-India character;

(b) if so, whether this has been introduced from the present session; and

(c) who conducts this examination?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The four Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur held this year a common admission examination for entry into the Institutes.

(c) The examination will be conducted in rotation by the four Institutes. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, conducted the examination this year.

U.K. Investment in India

*245. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1085 of the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) what was the amount repatriated to U.K. by way of profits from 1947 up to the most recent period;

(b) the profits repatriated from petroleum, plantation and manufacturing industries separately;

(c) the amount re-invested in India from the profits and mainly in which industries; and

(d) the total profits by British Companies registered both in India and in London?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (d). The information to the extent available is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Information prior to 1956 is not available. During 1956 to 1959 Rs. 86.1 crores were distributed to U.K. residents on account of their investments in U.K. Controlled Companies in India. Information for the subsequent period is not yet available.

(b) During 1956-59 profits distributed to U.K. investments in Petroleum, Plantations and Manufacturing industries were as under:—

Petroleum	Rs. 18.8 crores.
Plantations	Rs. 26.9 crores.
Manufacturing	Rs. 21.8 crores.

(c) Information specifically in regard to re-investment is not available. However, Rs. 38·6 crores were retained out of profits during this period mainly in the Petroleum and Manufacturing Industries.

(d) U.K. residents earned Rs. 124·7 crores as profits in U.K. Controlled Companies in India during 1956-59.

Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode

*246. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has given sanction for the starting of a regional engineering college at Kozhikode in Kerala during the current year;

(b) if so, the number of students who will be admitted to the college this year and the courses of study available;

(c) what will be the expenditure involved, recurring and non-recurring; and

(d) the amount of central grants allotted for the College?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 125 students are proposed to be admitted to degree courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

(c) The estimated cost for a Regional College according to the model scheme is Rs. 51 lakhs for buildings and equipment and Rs. 19 lakhs/year recurring. Detailed estimates for this College have yet to be worked out.

(d) The Central Government will bear the entire non-recurring expenditure on the establishment of the College and also 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure for a period of five years. The Central Government will also provide the entire expenditure on hostels and staff quarters, partly as loans and partly as grants.

Medium-sized Steel Plants

*247. { **Shri Bahadur Singh:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been placed with any country for medium-sized Steel Plants to be established in India; and

(b) the estimated total rise in steel production in the country after these new plants are established?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Third Plan envisages, besides the expansion of the steel works in Bhilai Durgapur and Rourkela, the setting up of a new steel plant in Bokaro and a new alloy steel plant in

Durgapur. The expansion of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works which has been taken in hand will also be completed in the Third Plan.

Electric furnaces are expected to be put up in the private sector to make about 200,000 tons of billets from scrap. In addition, about 200,000 tons of alloy steels will be made in the plants which are coming up in the private sector.

बुनियादी स्कूलों के लिये पूरक पाठ्य सामग्री का निर्माण

*२४८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुनियादी स्कूलों के लिये पूरक पाठ्य सामग्री के निर्माण की योजना के अन्तर्गत देश भर के प्रकाशकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत २३ प्रस्तावों में से कितनी पुस्तकें स्वीकार और प्रकाशित की गईं ; और

(ख) जो पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई हैं उनके क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) एक भी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Accident in Khamaria Ordnance Factory

*249. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accident took place at the Khamaria Ordnance Factory in the last week of June, 1961;

(b) if so, the nature of the injuries caused to the workers and the number of workers involved in the accident; and

(c) whether any fatal injury took place?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir, there was an accident on 27th June, 1961.

(b) Two workers, who were involved in the accident, received burns on different parts of the body.

(c) No, Sir.

Supersonic Aircraft

*250. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Khadilkar:
Shri Supakar:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. Bangalore has produced Supersonic HF 24 Aircraft Fighter;

(b) if so, what is the total cost of this Aircraft;

(c) the percentage of indigenous components;

(d) what is the expected output of such aircrafts annually;

(e) whether it is possible to manufacture such an aircraft with complete Indian made parts; and

(f) if so, within what period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The factory has produced first prototype of the HF-24.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the cost.

(c) About 50 per cent in value.

(d) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(e) and (f). It is intended to use Indian material and components manufactured in India as much as possible. Efforts in this direction are strenuously pursued. It is not however possible to give a time table in this respect.

N.C.C. Camp at Kamptee

*251. **Shri Assar:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a N. C. C. officers' training camp was held at Kamptee in May, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that one professor Shri Mangtani from Gujarat died on account of over exertion;

(c) whether it is a fact that though he complained about having pain in his chest and expressed inability to participate in cross country he was compelled to take part and collapsed while running;

(d) whether it is a fact that no medical treatment was given to him immediately after his collapse;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government have made any inquiry about this incident; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40].

Sterling Balances of India

*252. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sterling balances of India have fallen down to its lowest level in the first week of July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The lowest level to which the foreign balances of the Reserve Bank of India had dropped was Rs. 98·04 crores on the 28th July, 1961. On the 7th July, 1961 these balances amounted to Rs. 109.55 crores.

(b) The matter has been receiving the continuous attention of Government and among the measures taken are the following:—

(i) Further intensification of export drive.

(ii) Restriction of imports to the essential minimum.

(iii) Negotiation of external assistance from friendly foreign countries and international institutions.

(iv) Purchase of foreign currencies from the I.M.F. which has helped to raise the foreign balances to Rs. 152.67 crores as on 4th August, 1961.

Re-organisation of Oil Undertakings

*253. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for integration and reorganisation of oil undertakings in public sector;

(b) if so, the nature of integration, reorganisation and co-ordination with details;

(c) whether such a step will effect any economy; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There is no specific scheme or proposal under consideration of Government at present for integrating the State Undertakings concerned with oil.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

Bokaro Steel Plant

*254. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to consider the feasibility of associating the U.S.A. with the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) whether the Government have approached the United States for the purpose or an offer has been made by that country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The U.S.A. have shown interest in the fourth steel plant at Bokaro and the question of their association has been generally discussed with them. No concrete offer has, however, been received so far.

Drilling in Assam after agreement with B.O.C.

*255. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further drilling has been conducted for exploration of oil in North-East Assam after the agreement with Burmah Oil Company; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aircrash near Ludhiana

*256. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.F. plane crashed near Lohgarh village, Ludhiana in May, 1961;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the incident; and

(c) the result of the enquiry?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Court of Inquiry has not yet completed its proceedings.

Centenary of Madan Mohan Malaviya

*257. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government of India with a view to celebrate the centenary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a befitting manner; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The celebration of birthday centenaries etc., of national leaders and other prominent persons is organised by committees specially set up by the public for this purpose. Government have not yet been approached by any Committee set up for celebrating the Centenary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Baroda Oil Refinery

*258. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Gujerat Government regarding proposed Baroda Oil Refinery; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference

*259. **Shri Tangamani:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference will be held this year also;

(b) if so, the date and venue;

(c) whether our Government propose to send delegation led by our Finance Minister; and

(d) if so, whether European Common Market issue will be discussed?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Between the 12th and 14th September, 1961, at Accra (Ghana).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As the agenda for the Conference is the concern of all Commonwealth Governments and not of the Government of India alone, details thereof, by convention, are not unilaterally divulged by member-Governments.

Gypsum Mines near Jodhpur

***260. Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Gypsum mines at Kawas near Jodhpur have been rendered ineffective due to rains;

(b) if so, how many workers have been thrown out of employment; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Gypsum mines at Kawas near Jodhpur are being worked by the Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. On 28-6-61, heavy rains flooded the mines and stopped working for two days. Partial working was resumed thereafter and full capacity is expected to be restored by 31-10-61. 350 to 400 tons are at present being mined per day, against full capacity of 1000 tons per day.

(b) and (c). Of the total labour force of 300 men, only 10 were laid off. As all these 10 men were temporary hands who had put in less than one year's service, the lessee has reported that question of paying compensation does not arise.

Enquiry Committee on Survey of India

***261. Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Survey of India Office;

(b) if so, who are the members of the Committee and the terms of reference;

(c) whether any time-limit has been placed on the completion of its work; and

(d) what led Government to appoint this Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No Sir, not yet. But pursuant to the recommendation of the Estimates Committee in their 81st Report for 1959-60, Government have decided to appoint the Committee; the notification has not been issued, pending finalisation of the details including terms of reference etc. of the Committee.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The Estimates Committee of Parliament had recommended the appointment of the Committee and Government accepted it.

Oil Exploration Agreement with B.O.C.

***262. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Shri Punnoose:
Shri Jinachandran:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Achar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India Ltd. has been granted a licence for exploration of oil in an additional area of about 1800 sq. miles in Assam;

(b) if so, details of the terms on which the licence has been granted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an agreement with Burmh Oil Company has also been concluded; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). As a result of negotiations with the Burmah Oil Company, a supplemental agreement was signed on the 27th July, 1961, modifying the existing O.I.L. agreement, the major modifications being (i) increase in Government's equity share holding from 33 1/3 per cent to 50 per cent; (ii) addition of 1886 sq. miles to the existing O.I.L. areas; (iii) equal distribution of profits between Government and B.O.C.; (iv) equality in management and control; (v) provision of foreign exchange for development of any oil discovered by B.O.C.; rupee finance by Government; and (vi) a new price formula for crude oil. Oil India Limited will be granted, on application, an exploration licence in the additional area of 1886 sq. miles.

Military Training Schools

*263. **Shri Goray:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Achar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many military training schools have been opened so far during 1961 and the location thereof; and

(b) what is the total number of admissions in these schools?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) It is presumed that reference is to Sainik Schools. Four Sainik Schools have been opened so far during the year 1961 at Satara in Maharashtra State, Jamnagar in Gujarat State and Kunjpura and Kapurthala in the Punjab State.

One more School is to be shortly opened at Chittorgarh in Rajasthan State.

(b) Admissions in each of the four Schools are not yet completed. Upto-date figures are indicated below:—

Satara Sainik School	128
Jamnagar Sainik School	70
Kunjpura Sainik School	174
Kapurthala Sainik School	198

Organisation for Steel

*264. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 1225 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question regarding type of organisation for steel to be set up; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

Oil Industry in India

*265. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Achar:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 323 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether negotiations between India and Italy for the development of oil industry in India have been concluded; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

West German Investments in India

*268. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 354 on the 28th February, 1961 and state the progress made so far in the negotiations with the West German Government regarding investment of their capital in India?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): There has been no further progress in the negotiations.

Alloy Steel

*267. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposals received from private parties for manufacture of alloy steel; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have recently approved the grant of licences to fourteen private parties for the manufacture of tool, alloy and special steels for a total capacity of 246,600 tons per annum.

Assessment of Oil in Cambay Region

*268 **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 479 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the assessment of the Oil available in Cambay region; and

(b) the number of wells so far sunk?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Several structures in Cambay region have been discovered by geophysical surveys. Test drilling is being carried out on three of these structures *viz.* Lunej, Ankleshwar and Kalol. Oil has been discovered in all these three areas. Drilling of more wells on these structures will be continued and the fields will then be put for trial production.

It will be possible to make an assessment of available oil reserves only when the results of the trial production are obtained. The Ankleshwar field is expected to be under trial production early next year.

(b) 17 wells in Lunej; 13 in Ankleshwar and one in Kalol.

Manufacture of Tanks

*269. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
Shri Dinesh Singh
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 124 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the delegation which visited West Germany and U.K. has been finally considered; and

(b) if so, whether all the proposals have been accepted by the Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A delegation has since gone to the U.K. and will also visit West Germany to negotiate all outstanding matters with manufacturers and where necessary Governments. Since the earlier report, further discussions have also taken place with the parties concerned in Delhi and new material has been considered.

Commissions of Inquiry on Assam Riots

*270. **Shri Shree Narayan Das.**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has finally considered the reports and findings of the two Commissions of Inquiry which were appointed to report on the causes and extent of the disturbance in Assam;

(b) if so, the extent to which that Government has accepted the findings of those Inquiry Commissions;

(c) whether the judicial inquiry report into the police firing at Gauhati on June 4, 1960 has been referred to the Central Government by the State Government as that Government has disagreed with the findings; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government have informed us that they have accepted all the findings regarding the disturbances at Goreshwar.

As regards Gauhati, the findings regarding (1) causes and nature of disturbances, (2) whether adequate measures were taken by local authorities, and (3) any circumstances relevant to the matter, have been accepted. The findings of the Commission regarding the circumstances under which firing was restored to and whether the firing and its extent were justified, have been noted by the State Government.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

रेजीमेंटों के नाम रखना

*२७१. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेना की रेजीमेंटों के नाम अब भी जातियों के नाम पर रखे जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल विशेष जातियों के सैनिक ही विशेष रेजीमेंटों में रखे जाते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). कुछ रेजिमेंटें अभी परम्परागत नामों को अपनाए हुए हैं, जैसे सिख, जाट, डोगरा ।

(ग) उपरोक्त में से कई रेजिमेंटों के लिये अब भी जाति विशेष के रंगरूट भरती किए जाते हैं । कुछ दूसरियों में, यद्यपि रेजिमेंटों के नाम जातियों विशेष पर रखे गये हैं, दूसरी जातियों से भी रंगरूट भरती किये जाते हैं । उदाहरणत: राजपूत रेजिमेंट में राजपूतों के अलावा गुर्जर, ब्राह्मण और बंगाली भी भरती किए जाते हैं ।

इन सभी रेजिमेंटों में अधिकारियों के विषय में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है, वह भारत के किसी भी भाग से आ सकते हैं ।

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers

***272. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers selected from each of the various States and how they have been allotted to the different States during the last five years; and

(b) what criterion is followed in putting the selected candidates to the cadre of different States?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Two statements giving the requisite information in respect of candidates selected on the basis of the annual Competitive Examination are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3030/61].

(b) The policy of the Government is to allot to each State cadre of these two services, as far as practicable, at least 50% candidates from outside the State. In making allotment the rank of the candidates in the merit list and the preferences for the States indicated by them are generally taken into account.

Demand for Hill State

*273. **Shri P. C. Barooah:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of the Assam Hill area visited New Delhi to have discussion in regard to their demand for a separate Hill State in May this year;

(b) if so, whether a Scottish pattern of autonomy was offered for the Hill State by Government; and

(c) what was their reaction to this offer?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A delegation of the All Party Hill Leaders Conference met Prime Minister and Home Minister in Delhi on the 17th and 18th May 1961.

(b) Arrangements somewhat on the lines of the Scottish Committee of the British House of Commons were discussed.

(c) The All Party Hill Leaders Conference have not agreed to these arrangements; however, the Assam Hill Peoples' Convention organised by the Khasi Hill District Congress Committee has expressed itself in favour of their acceptance.

Technicians for Steel Plants

*274. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether exact requirements of technical personnel for the various steel projects under the Third Five Year Plan have been worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the training facilities that exist at present are adequate to meet the entire requirements of technical personnel during the Third Plan period; and

(d) if not, what further steps are contemplted by Government to increase the existing training facilities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The exact requirements of the Third Five Year Plan have not been worked out. However, it is estimated that for the expansions of the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur, the Alloy and Special Steel Plant at Durgapur, Bokaro, and the Central Designs Organisation 1,626 engineers, 2,075 operatives and 14,400 skilled workers will be required.

(c) With the training institutes at Rourkela and Bhilai and the institute coming up at Durgapur, Hindustan Steel hope to have adequate facilities to train the bulk of the personnel required for expansion themselves.

(d) Does not arise.

Petroleum Institute at Dehra Dun

*275. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for Petroleum Institute to be set up at Dehra Dun has been selected;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rourkela Steel Plants

*276. { **Shri Assar:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** / **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** / **Shri Naval Prabhakar:** / **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** / **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Dr. Samantsinhar:** / **Shri Supakar:** / **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** / **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Shri K. B. Malvia:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that blooming and slabbing mill of Rourkela Steel Plant went out of order due to an accident;

(b) whether the causes of the accident have been investigated;

(c) if so, what are they and the steps taken to check such acccidents; and

(d) the loss incurred due to the accident, in repairs and for the work being stopped separately?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Consumption of Crude Oil

*277. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the estimated consumption of crude oil in the country by the end of Third Five Year Plan on the basis of estimates of the Oil Advisory Committee?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No estimates for consumption of crude oil have been prepared by the Oil Advisory Committee. But on the basis of the product demands as estimated by that Committee, it is likely that the crude oil equivalent thereof by 1966 may be about 15 million tons per annum.

University Registration Units, Delhi

*278. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many students have been registered with the University Registration Units, Delhi; and

(b) what arrangements have been made about their education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 2076.

(b) 1308 additional seats have been provided by opening two new colleges and by increasing the capacity of the existing colleges. It is also proposed to start Correspondence Courses under the University of Delhi, with effect from 1st January, 1962.

Northern Zonal Council Meeting

*279. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of matters discussed at Northern Zonal Council meeting held at Srinagar in the second week of July, 1961; and

(b) the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A list of the items included in the agenda of the meeting of the Council is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 42].

(b) Copies of the proceedings embodying the decisions of the Council on the items discussed will be placed in the library of the Parliament as soon as they are finalised.

Purchase of Aircrafts from Air-India International

*280. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to buy the surplus fleet of aircrafts from the Air-India International; and

(b) if so, for what purpose?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to negotiate for the purchase of Super-Constellations from the Air-India International which may now be surplus to requirements.

(b) To meet certain requirements of the Air Force.

Admission in Polytechnics

*281. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a country-wide survey of the pattern of admission in polytechnics was undertaken recently; and

(b) if so, what are the broad facts revealed by this survey in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A survey of the calibre of students admitted to polytechnics in 1960-61 was carried out and revealed that all available places had not been utilised and some of the students were not of adequate quality.

Historical City Near Jammu

*282. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an historical city has newly been found near Jammu; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to conduct research in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Accident to an Army Truck

*283. **Shri Ramji Verma**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Army truck plunged 40 feet into a ditch seven miles from Dehra Dun on 1st July, 1961;

(b) what is the total loss due to this accident and how many soldiers were killed; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to give compensation to the families of the dead?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total financial loss will be known when the Court of Inquiry which is in progress has given its findings. However, one 3-ton vehicle, 19 rifles and I sten gun were damaged and five soldiers were killed.

(c) Compensation in the form of Special family pension is admissible, where death occurs on duty. Action for grant of this pension will be initiated on receipt of the findings of the Court of Inquiry. In the meantime action to sanction Pending Enquiry Awards has been initiated.

Archaeological Excavations by Universities

*284. **Shri Tangamani**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 615 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the grants for archaeological excavations given to the Universities of Banaras, Calcutta and Allahabad have been utilised; and

(b) what are the considerations weighing with Government for giving the grants?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The site should be of archaeological importance and its excavation should have the prior approval of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

(ii) The university should have adequate trained personnel and equipment.

(iii) The university should incur 50 per cent of the total expenditure on the excavation work from its own budget.

Oil Near Shahjahanpur (U.P.)

*285. **Shri Rajendra Singh**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale geophysical methods of oil prospecting by the field officials of the Oil

and Natural Gas Commission in the Gangetic Valley have revealed a big structure, indicating oil-bearing sediments near Shahjahanpur in U.P.,

(b) if so, what are the full details; and

(c) what further action has been taken by Government for prospecting the oil from these sources?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The seismic survey work carried out so far by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Gangetic Valley has shown some indications of presence of a modest size structure in the Katragarra area located at about 14 miles from Shahjahanpur towards Bareily. The indications of the structure are yet to be confirmed by further seismic work. It is not known whether or not oil bearing sediments occur at depth in this area. Some other indications of structure appearing similar to Katragarra structure have been obtained in the Badaun-Dataganjdhamora area located in the same region on the other side of the Ramganga river. To obtain information about the nature of sediments and structure occurring in the area, one structural well has been drilled on Ujhani structure near Badaun and drilling in another is in progress. Preparations for drilling deep wells on this structure are also in progress.

I.A.S. Personnel for Third Plan

344. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received from State Governments their requirements for the Indian Administrative Service personnel in the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Some of the State Governments furnished their requirements of the Indian Administrative Service during the Third Five Year Plan at the time of the triennial review undertaken by the Government of India in September, 1959. Other State Governments expressed their inability to indicate their requirements as the Third Plan was then in a formative stage and the relative priorities of its programmes were not known to them. The Government of India have, however, now themselves taken up the matter with the State Governments.

(b) Before the triennial review the strength of the Indian Administrative Service was 1862 and on the basis of the requirements indicated by the State Governments so far the strength of the Indian Administrative Service has been raised to 2096.

Oil India Limited

345. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1917 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to float Rs. 25 crores of debentures in the market by Oil India Limited, has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. Singareni Collieries

346. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2644 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of allocation of foreign exchange for M/s Singareni Collieries for the year 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Foreign exchange allocations are made on a six monthly basis. During the current half year, April to September 1961, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. have been allocated Rs. 55.50 lakhs in foreign exchange.

Ankleshwar Oilfield

347. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 12 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received inquiry report regarding the crash of work-over rig due to failure of hydraulic Jack in Ankleshwar area; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enquiry committee has come to the conclusion that the accident occurred due to some structural failure and not due to any negligence or mishandling on the part of the operators of the Rig. The committee is also of the opinion that the mast of the Rig is capable of being repaired, but the hydraulic jack would need major repairs in the proper workshop.

Promotion of Class II and III Officers to Class I

348. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1341 on the 5th April, 1961 and state at what stage is the scheme for holding a special examination with a view to give an additional opportunity to young officers in Class II and III grades for promotion to Class I grade?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The State Governments have been consulted regarding recruitment to the I.A.S. through a special competitive examination limited to class II officers of the Central and State services. The extension of the scheme to Central services is to be considered in the light of experience gained with the special method of recruitment to the I.A.S.

700-litre bucket wheel Excavator

349. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1349 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the trial working of the second 700-litre buket wheel excavator has been started; and

(b) if so, its performance?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes; this machine was commissioned for trial runs on the 7th April, 1961.

(b) Two test runs conducted on the 6th and the 11th May, 1961, showed an overall rate of excavation of 2,637 cubic yards per hour and 2,557 cubic yards per hour respectively, against the rate of 2,400 cubic yards per hour mentioned in the specifications. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation took over the machine on the 15th May, 1961, after testing the excavator for sustained output over a period of time. Since then, the machine has been working satisfactorily.

Ex-Servicemen in Industries

350. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 2784 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered all the recommendations of the study group regarding utilisation of the talent and experience of ex-servicemen in the various industries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The recommendations made by the Sub-committee of the study group are still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Ex-servicemen of Punjab

351. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of land allotted to the Harijan Ex-servicemen of Punjab during the last three years so as to rehabilitate them and the names of places where allotment has been made;

(b) whether they have also been asked to pay some amount for this purpose;

(c) if so, the amount so paid;

(d) whether it is a fact that they have been given the amount on loan and the lease deed of the land has not been registered in their names; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) During the last three years 40 acres of land in the Afzalgarh land Colony in district Bijnor, U.P. and 191 acres in Banur, district Patiala, have been allotted to 4 and 13 Harijan Ex-servicemen of the Punjab respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). No loan was advanced to them by the Central Government. The lease deeds in respect of lands allotted to settlers in Afzalgarh colony for agricultural purpose have been executed under the relevant provisions of law. Action to execute lease deeds in respect of ex-servicemen settlers in Banur is being taken by the State Government.

Archaeological Survey in Punjab

352. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken in Punjab State in regard to ancient temples and other historical monuments;

(b) if so, the names of the places that have been surveyed and the detailed results thereof; and

(c) the amount spent on the survey till the 31st March, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A survey of antiquarian remains on a village to village basis is in progress.

(b) Till May, 1961, 1488 villages of the District of Gurdaspur have been surveyed. A number of antiquarian remains like tombs, mosques, graves, temples, Gurdawaras etc. were noticed.

(c) Rs. 17,958·27 nP. upto March, 1961.

Removal of Untouchability

353. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the various non-official organisations of Punjab

State for removal of untouchability and welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes during the First and Second Five Year Plan period so far; yearwise;

(b) whether the amount has spent for the same purpose;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) what kind of check is imposed on these organisations for the amount given to them by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No grant-in-aid was given to any non-official organisation of Punjab by the Government of India in the First and Second Plan periods. The Punjab Government also did not give any grant to any non-official organisations of Punjab during the First Plan period. The amounts given during the Second Plan period were as follows:—

Year	Name of organisation	Amount	Purpose
		(Rs.)	
1957-58	All India Backward Classes, Federation, Delhi	2,000/-	For the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.
1959-60	Punjab Harijan Sewak Sangh, Jullundur	4,000/-	For propaganda for the removal of untouchability.
1960-61	Do.	-do-	-do-

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The question does not arise as no grant was given to any non-official organisation of Punjab by the Government of India. A copy of the condition on which grants are given generally by the Government of India to voluntary organisations is laid on the Table. [*See* appendix I, annexure 43].

Halls-*cum*-Auditoria in Punjab

354. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions which have applied for grants to construct halls-*cum*-auditoria in Punjab during 1960-61; and

(b) the names of institutions to which such grants have been given during the same period (with amounts sanctioned)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

S.T. Agriculturists in Punjab

355. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount spent on Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in Punjab during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of agriculturists benefited thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rs. 0·78 lakhs.

(b) 813.

Oil Deposits in Muradpur (Kashmir)

356. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the latest position in regard to the survey of petroleum deposits near Muradpur in Kashmir State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No geological survey has recently been carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. An oil seepage was examined some time ago, but it was a very minor seepage occurring in rocks referable to Murree series. Tentatively, examination of a small area around Muradpur has been included in the programme now under formulation for the 1961-62 field season.

Central Institute of English, Hyderabad

357. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount spent by the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the number of seminars and conferences held by the Institute during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 4,16,036·46 nP.

(b) None. (i) But a short term course for the benefit of 60 Pre-University Course teachers in colleges was conducted from the 5th to 25th April, 1960, in order to train them in the use of teaching materials prepared by the Institute as part of the Institute's research project.

(ii) An experimental teaching course with the help of these materials was also conducted from 20-4-1960 to 3-6-1960 at Hyderabad, with the cooperation of the Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh. 240 Post-Matric students were trained in this course.

Scholarships for Studies Abroad

358. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many candidates have been selected for scholarships abroad among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes during the period 1956-57 to 1960-61, year-wise;

(b) what amount has been sanctioned and how much has been actually given; and

(c) what is the total number of applications received during the same period, year-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 45].

Coaching Classes in Kerala for S.C. and S.T. Students

359. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Kerala has asked for grant from the Central Government for starting coaching classes for students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled 19 rifles and 1 sten gun were damaged and

(b) if so, what amount has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training Schools in Mining

360. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservation was made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for admission in the mining training schools at Kargali, Giridih, Kurasia and Talcher;

(b) if so, how many candidates have been selected; and

(c) what is the method of selection?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) 41 in 1960.
15 in 1961.

(c) The selections are made by interviewing candidates who apply in response to advertisements inserted in important newspapers. There is a Selection Committee for this purpose, with the Director of Training, National Coal Develepoment Corporation, as Chairman, and a couple of senior engineers and a medical officer as members. The Committee usually holds interviews at four centres, namely, Delhi, Nagpur, Bangalore and Ranchi.

Steam Coal for Maharashtra

361. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota of steam coal allotted for industries in **Maharashtra** during the year 1961-62 so far; and

(b) whether the supplies have been regularly maintained during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There is no separate quota for steam coal only, for any State. The monthly quotas and the actual despatches of coal of all categories to Maharashtra during the last three months have been as under:—

month	*Quota*	*Despatches*
	(in wagons)	
April 1961	8233	6507
May 1961	8233	7233
June 1961	8233	6382

Excise Duty on Tobacco

362. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly production of tobacco in Maharashtra during the last two years; and

(b) the total excise duty realised during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

Smuggling of Ganja

363. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Ganja smuggling detected in India from February, 1961 to June, 1961;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) whether the smuggled goods were confiscated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 43.

(b) 53.

(c) The smuggled ganja is invariably confiscated to the State by the trying Court.

Loans due from Mysore State

364. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central loans which were due from Mysore State on the 31st March, 1961; and

(b) the total amount of interest on Central loans which was due from Mysore State till 31st March, 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 90·61 crores approximately.

(b) Rs. 2·54 crores was due for the year 1960-61 which was paid by the State Government in the year itself.

Bhilai Steel Plant

365. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many selection committees, including standing and special *ad-hoc* committees, were set-up for recruitment purposes at the Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) in how many of such committees the representatives of the State Government were duly included?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 245 (from 1-4-1960 to 30-6-1961).

(b) 26. The Deputy General Manager of the Project, who is borne on the cadre of the State Government was also Chairman/Member of 73 selection committees.

Re-rolling Mills

366. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences have been given in 1961 for starting re-rolling mills for manufacturing quality goods from billets; and

(b) if so, the number and the areas which they have to serve?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Limited as the scope is for new re-rolling mills, the Government of India have decided to permit one new re-rolling mill each of a capacity not exceeding 15,000 tons per annum in certain States which in their opinion are unserved or underserved. In pursuance of this, grant of a licence for one re-rolling mill each has been approved in the following States:—

State	*Annual capacity*
Assam	11,400 tons
Bihar	15,000 tons
Gujarat	15,000 tons
Kerala	15,000 tons
Madras	15,000 tons

In respect of the other States, the applications are under consideration, in consultation with the State Government concerned.

Smokeless Coal Plant

367. { **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether Government have got any proposal to set up a Smokeless Coal Plant in West Bengal during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The Third Plan includes a proposal for the establishment of low temperature carbonisation plants for soft coke. But at present no resources are in sight for this proposals, like several other proposals. Hence the question of the proposal being related to any particular State, such as West Bengal, does not arise at this stage.

Complaints against I.A.S. Officers

368. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2816 on 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the steps taken by the State Government to investigate and enquire into the complaints against some I.A.S. Officers forwarded by the Ministry to the State Governments;

(b) whether any legal proceedings are going on against any I.C.S. officer in the Punjab State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Information is not readily available regarding the steps taken by the State Governments to investigate and enquire into complaints against particular I.A.S. officers forwarded by the Ministry to the State Governments. The steps to be taken in this regard are primarily the concern of the State Government. The State Governments do, depending upon the allegations made in the complaints, cause such enquiries as they consider appropriate either through their State Anti-Corruption agency or other departmental agencies. If after such enquiries, sufficient evidence is available action is taken either to prosecute the concerned officer or institute departmental disciplinary proceedings. Under Rule 4 of the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, disciplinary proceedings against an I.A.S. officer can be instituted only by the State Government under whom such officer is serving at the time of the occurrence of the alleged misconduct and the Central Government will come into the picture only in the event of it being considered necessary that the penalty of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement from service should be imposed on the officer.

(b) Yes.

(c) Five cases were investigated by the State Police against the officer and out of these two cases have been put in court. In one of these cases the offences alleged to have been commit-

ted are those under sections 42|114|109|120-B, I.P.C. arising out of a transaction of a sale of 2,000 sq. yards of land. In the other case the offences alleged to have been committeed were under sections 409|120-B, I.P.C. regarding an alleged misappropriation of Rs. 5000|- out of the funds belonging to a State Orphanage. The other three cases are reported to be under examination.

Harijan Welfare

369. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2793 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the number and details of recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare implemented in the Union Territory of Delhi: and

(b) the steps suggested in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when it becomes available.

(b) Will arise only when Government is in possession of the above information.

Students Tours in Punjab

370. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions in Punjab State which were given financial aid for students tours with amounts to each during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the details of the tours conducted with the aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 47].

Scholarships to Children of Political Sufferers

371. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned any amount to the Punjab State Government for implementing the scheme for the grant of educational stipends and scholarships to the children of political sufferers in Punjab State during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

(a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have formulated their Scheme of educational facilities to the children of political sufferers in Punjab State and have forwarded it to this Ministry for the approval of the Governmenet of India. The Government of India have accorded their approval to the Scheme in so far as it relates to the provision of free seats in hostels attached to recognised schools and colleges to the children of eligible Political Sufferers. So far as the award of stipends and book grants under the scheme is concerned, the matter is at present under consideration.

Where the Government of India have already given their administrative approval to the State Governments for the implementation of their schemes of educational concessions to the children of political sufferers in their respective territories, the Central grants are sanctioned in the subsequent year as soon as the State Governments intimate the expenditure incurred during the preceding year. As the information for 1960-61 has not so far been received from the Government of Punjab, no grant has yet been sanctioned. Similarly, the

Government of India's share for 1961-62 will be sanctioned after the close of the year when the figures of expenditure incurred during that year are received from the State Government.

Punjab High Court

372. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the nature of the writ petitions disposed of in the High Court of Punjab from the 1st January to 31st July, 1961; and

(b) the number of pending writ petitions at present?

The Minister of State In the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Number and nature of writ petitions disposed of by the High Court of Punjab from 1-1-61 to 31-7-61.

Civilian Writ petitions :

1. Service matters	48
2. Industrial disputes	150
3. Rehabilitation matters	319
4. Consolidation of holdings	226
5. Displaced Persons Compensation etc.	229
6. Miscellaneous matters	135
TOTAL	1107

Criminal Writ petitions : 24

(*b*) Number of writ petitions pending on 1-8-61.

Civil	2025
Criminal	5
TOTAL	2030

Coal for Punjab

373. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri **D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal despatched to Punjab during 1961 so far;

(b) whether the entire quota allotted to Punjab for this period has been supplied; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). As against the total quota of about 48,400 wagons for the State of Punjab for the period January 1961 to June 1961, the total despatches have been about 28,200 wagons.

(c) The reason for the shortfall in supply is that the overall requirements of coal for consumers in the above Moghalsarai direction are in excess of the capacity of 1900 wagons in this direction that the railways were asked to plan at the end of the Second Plan. The position has, however, improved since July with the provision of increased capacity from 1900 wagons per day to about 2100 wagons per day. Increased supplies are thus expected in the coming months.

Census

374. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent as allowance for the 1961 census enumerators, State-wise; and

(b) whether any extra enumerators were appointed on pay other than Government employees?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A statement showing State-wise break up of the expenditure is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 48].

(b) Yes.

Education Development Scheme for Third Plan

375. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to State:

(a) the allotment made so far by the Central Government for Orissa State in respect of various Educational Development Schemes for the Third Five Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for the financial year 1961-62 on each scheme; and

(c) the amount given so far scheme-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) An outlay of Rs. 15·05 crores has been approved for general educational development schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan of Orissa State. The quantum of Central assistance for the entire Plan period is not known as it is determined on the basis of annual plans keeping in view the financial resources of the State and the Centre.

(b) The outlays proposed by the State Government for various schemes included in the Plan for 1961-62 are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3031/61]. As regards Central assistance, a lump sum allocation of Rs. 19 crores has been made for all sectors of the Plan. Its break-up according to development heads has not been worked out so far.

(c) Three-fourths of the Central assistance allocated is being released in monthly instalments in the form of Ways and Means Advances. Adjustment will be made at the time of issuing the final payment sanction towards the end of the financial year 1961-62.

Aid to Educational Institutions in Orissa

376. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of grant-in-aid has been given by the Central Government to various Educational Institutions separately in Orissa State year-wise during the Second Five Year Plan period and how much has been allotted for them for the financial year 1961-62; and

(b) the purpose of such grant-in-aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3032/61].

राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार

३७०. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी सरकारी भाषा हिन्दी घोषित कर दी है वे भी अभी तक केन्द्र के साथ अपना पत्र-व्यवहार अंग्रेजी में ही जारी रखे हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भी उनके साथ अपना पत्र-व्यवहार अंग्रेजी में ही करती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन राज्य सरकारों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निश्चित योजना बनायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). ज्यादातर अभी अंग्रेजी में ही पत्र-व्यवहार होता है ; फिर भी हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुये पत्रों का उत्तर यथासंभव हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है ।

(ग) हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दी को राजभाषा अपनाया है उनके साथ पत्र-व्यवहार में १९६३-६४ के अन्त तक यथा-सम्भव अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी के प्रयोग का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विदेशी भाषायें

३७८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के स्कूल आफ फौरेन लेंग्वेजेज में केवल दो या तीन ही एशियाई भाषाएं पढ़ाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कुछ और एशियाई भाषाओं की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री वी० के० कृष्णमेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). विदेशी भाषाओं के स्कूल में जो दस भाषाएं सिखाई जाती हैं, उनमें से ६ एशियाई भाषाएं हैं—अरबी, बर्मी, चीनी, जापानी, फारसी और तिब्बती । इन भाषाओं का अध्यापन सरकार की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की पूरा करता है । इस समय कोई ऐसा सुझाव विचाराधीन नहीं है, कि विदेशी भाषाओं में वृद्धि की जाए, जिनके लिए स्कूल में सुविधाएं प्राप्त की जानी हों ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

३७९. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने अभी तक हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली की कितनी सूचियां विषयवार प्रकाशित की हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन्हें एक कोष (कंसोलिडेटेड) के रूप में प्रकाशित करने का विचार कर रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) से (ग) विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट १, अनुबंध संख्या ४६]

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर

३८०. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ मार्च, १९६० और १ मार्च, १९६१ को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में (मंत्रालय-वार) और उनके अधीनस्थ तथा संलग्न कार्यालयों में कुल कितने हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर और टाइपिस्ट थे ; और

(ख) इनकी कुल संख्या में वृद्धि अथवा कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर का संग्रह

३८१. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के लिए गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में कोई संग्रह ( ) नहीं बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि यह बनाने का विचार है, तो यह कब तक बन जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) (ख) और (ग). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी आशु लेखकों (Stenographers) के

लिये गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में कोई निकाय (Pool) नहीं बनाया गया है । हिन्दी आशुलेखकों का पृथक वर्ग (cadre) बनाने का इरादा नहीं है पर मौजूदा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में भी काम करने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ।

Houses for Municipal Scavengers in Orissa

382. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed for Scheduled Castes families engaged in sweeping and scavenging during the Second Five Year Plan in Orissa; and

(b) the places where these houses have been constructed in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Open-Air Theatres in Orissa

383. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal from the Orissa Government for having open-air theatres in rural areas in Orissa during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far;

(b) if so, in how many rural areas such open-air theatres have been set up in Orissa during the same period; and

(c) the nature of assistance rendered by the Central Government?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Proposals for 1959-60 and 1960-61 were received. Proposals for 1961-62 are awaited.

(b) and (c). Grants totalling Rs. 15,000 (at the rate of Rs. 1500 per theattre) were sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for the setting up of ten open-air theatres in rural areas, five each during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

Re-Rolling Industries in Orissa

384. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for billets by the small scale re-rolling industries in Orissa in 1960-61 and 1961-62 period;

(b) the allocations of billets made to Orissa for 1961-62 period so far; and

(c) whether the difficulties of the small scale re-rolling industries in respect of getting billets have been brought to the notice of Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Small scale re-rolling mills have been allowed to be set up on the condition that such units will use only local scrap. Accordingly, they are not entitled to allotment of either billets or scrap from controlled sources.

During the year 1960-61 supplies of billets were more than what they were before and they would be in the next few years. This was because the finishing mills in the integrated steelworks in Bhilai and in Durgapur were not ready and could not use billets to the extent envisaged. As this relative plenty was a temporary phennomenon, an *ad hoc* allotment of 15,000 tons of billets was made to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries for distribution to small re-rolling mills. It is understool that of this, 603 tons were allotted to small mills in Orissa.

With the commissioning of the finishing mills in Bhilai and in Durgapur, supplies of billets to the re-rolling industry are coming down to the level envisaged in the Plan—about 60,000 tons a month. There will therefore be no billets allotted hereafter to small re-rolling mills which were allowed to be put up on the specific condition

that they will use re-rollable scrap locally available nor indeed would billets be available to any of the bigger re-rolling mills who had not exercised the option for the use of billets.

Scholarships to Children of Political Sufferers in Orissa

385. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have released any amount to the Orissa Government for implementing its schemes of educational concessions to the children of political sufferers for the year 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) if so, what amount;

(c) the number of such children who are getting such educational concessions in Orissa district-wise; and

(d) the nature of concessions received?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

(a) and (b). The Government of India have already given their administrative approval to the Government of Orissa for the implementation of their scheme of educational concession to the children of political sufferers with effect from the year 1959-60. The Government of India's share for 1960-61 will be released when the State Government has intimated the exact expenditure incurred during 1960-61. Similarly, the Government of India's share for 1961-62 will be sanctioned when the figures of expenditure incurred are received from the State Government during 1962-63.

(c) and (d). Detailed information such as the number of children of political sufferers who are getting educational concessions in Orissa district-wise is available with the Government of Orissa. It will be received by the Government of India only when the State Government approach them for financial contribution.

Lahaul and Spiti

386. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kolis, Daggies, Hassis and Lohars who are Harijans and are the original inhabitants of the Scheduled Areas of Lahaul and Spiti have not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they follow the same tribal customs and lead the same distinct way of life; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to included them in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Lahaul and Spiti in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). None of the communities mentioned in the question is included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the Punjab. Kolis and Daggies are at present included in the list of Scheduled Castes in the Punjab. Hassis and Lohars have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. It has not been represented to the Government of India that any of the communities mentioned in the question follows a distinctive tribal way of life. The State Government have not recommended the inclusion of any of these communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Zonal Police Force

387. { Shri P. .G. Deb: / Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for having zonal police force has been approved; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be put into operation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b).

Schemes for the formation of a Common Police Reserve Force for the Zone concerned have been approved by the Eastern, Northern and Southern Zonal Councils.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Central Zonal Council was considered by the Council at its 4th meeting and was referred back to the Commmittee for further examination. The Committee's report will be placed before the Council at its next meeting.

The question of a common police reserve force for the western zone will come up before the Western Zonal Council at its next meeting.

हिन्दी में नोटिंग

३८८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने ऐसे कार्यालय हैं जिन्होंने मार्च, १९६१ से फाइलों में हिन्दी मे टिप्पण (नोटिंग) लिखने शुरू कर दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि कोई नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण और पत्रों के प्रारूप लिखने आरम्भ करने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार): (क) से (ग). इस विषय में आदेश अभी हाल ही में जारी किये गये हैं और उनके स्पष्ट परिणाम की आशा इतनी जल्दी नहीं की जा सकती।

Unclaimed Prizes of Prize Bonds

389. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how Government propose to make use of the prizes that remain unclaimed as a result of the periodical draws of the sold prize bonds?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): As there is no time limit for claiming the prizes, the money has to be retained until it is claimed. It cannot therefore be utilised for any other purpose.

प्राइज बांड के परिणाम हिन्दी में छापना

३९०. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राइज बांड के परिणाम केवल सरकारी गजटों और अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों में ही छापे जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें हिन्दी में भी छपवाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं। इनामी बांडों के परिणाम हिन्दी और दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रमुख समाचारपत्रों मे भी विज्ञापन के रूप में छपवाये जाते हैं।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नही होता।

Admission in Engineering Colleges

391. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of students every year apply to dozens of Engineering and Technological institutions for admission at one and the same time; and

(b) if so, whether Government have devised any scheme by which one application by one student should find him admission to one of the institutions for which he is considered best fitted?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government are aware that a large number of students every year apply to a number of engineering and technological institutions for admission at one and the

same time. Government are of the view that it is not possible to devise a scheme such as the one suggested. Any such scheme will mean complete centralization of admissions and will be impracticable.

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, it was suggested to the State Governments and other authorities connected with institutions some time ago that the students applying for admission to the various institutions should taken a common admission test organised on a regional basis and the performance of candidates at this test may be taken into account by the institutions in regulating their admissions. This suggestion has not yet been accepted by the State Governments and the various authorities.

For admission to the four Higher Technological Institutions, a common admission examination was held this year.

Homes for West Pakistan Displaced Persons

392. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of destitute, old and infirm displaced persons from West Pakistan who are still being maintained in homes, infirmaries and outside the home and infirmaries;

(b) how much money is being spent over them every year; and

(c) how many of the dependents have been rehabilitated (whose maintenance has ceased to be the responsibility of the Government) and how they have been rehabilitated?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Number of West Pakistan displaced persons being maintained in Homes/Infirmaries = 10,147
Number of outside dolees = 2,737

(b) Year	Amount (Rs.)
1957-58	62,49,580·06
1958-59	55,74,516·72
1959-60	49,45,580·64

(c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Manufacture of rails in Steel Plants

393. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to stae:

(a) whether it is a fact that originally all the rails were expected to be produced in India by the end of the Second Five Year Plan in the public sector steel plants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure of the steel plant to supply the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The entire required quantity of rails was not expected to the produced in the Public Sector Steel Plants. Among the Public Sector Steel Plants only the Bhilai Steel Plant was designed to produce 110,000 tons of rails per annum. The balance of the estimated requirement was expected to be produced in the Private Sector Plants. However, the demand of rails by the Railways has gone up steeply.

(b) The reasons for the inability of the Steel Plants to achieve the targetted production of rails are initial teething trouble in Bhilai and the shortfall in total production of steel in the private sector plants, which in turn has affected the output of rails.

Contraband Gold

394. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of contraband gold seized in the country during the months of May, June and July 1961; and

(b) the sources from which it was seized?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) About 246 Kgs. of

gold valued at Rs. 27 lakhs approximately, suspected to be contraband, was seized by the Customs Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during the period from the 5th May, 1961 to the 31st July, 1961;

(b) The main sources from which the seizures were made were the following:

(i) Passengers coming from foreign places including Hong Kong, Singapore, Goa, Pakistan, the Persian Gulf, East Africa and Switzerland;

(ii) Ships arriving from foreign places such as Rangoon and the Persian Gulf, and

(iii) Persons and places within India.

N.C.C. Camps

395. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the contents of a letter dated the 1st May, 1961 published in *The Statesman* dated 17th May, 1961 written by one Mrs. K. Saha of Birbhum in connection with what happens at Social Service Camps organised by the N.C.C. especially so far as the girl cadets are concerned;

(b) if so, full details of the matter; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken in connection therewith?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) NCC Girl Cadets camped in Ahmedpur District Birbhum from 16th December to 29th December 1960 for Social Service Work in the area. There was no male officer in the girls camp premises. The Girl Cadets were taken to and from the place of social service work in nearby villages in Government transport. No. NCC Cadet was allowed to go out of camp for walks at any time and none went.

No complaint was received either by the Camp Commandant or any other higher NCC authorities regarding any bad behaviour on the part of NCC cadets or any damage to crops or fruits. There was no standing crop at that time in that area. There were no fruit trees except some banana trees. On the 28th December 1960 a party of 15 girls, not belonging to the NCC, under a lady professor from a Calcutta College came to Ahmedpur and requested the NCC authorities to let them stay in the camp for one night. This was allowed because there was no other suitable accommodation in the area for them. These girls who were NOT in the NCC and were merely allowed to stay the night of 28/29th December in the camp premises, went out for sight seeing in he evening of the 28th, it is under-stood, with the permission of their lady professor. There was no NCC Officer with them.

(c) Does not arise.

Temporary Posts in M.E.S.

**396. { Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Balraj Madhok:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to convert 80 per cent of the temporary posts into permanent ones;

(b) if so, since when Government have given effect to the above principle;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to confirm M.E.S. employees with effect from Ist April, 1959 instead of from 1st April, 1956 with the result that those employees who held temporary posts for more than 7 to 8 years and who have retired from service just before 1st April, 1959 would be deprived of the full pensionary benefits; and

(d) how many M.E.S. Civilian Officers and sub-ordinates have been made permanent since then?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Orders have been issued that informations and other offices which are of a permanent character, 80 p.c. of the temporary posts of various grades which are required for work of a permanent nature and which have been in existence for 3 years continuously on 1-4-1959 may be converted into permanent ones.

(b) 1st April, 1959.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to convert the temporary posts into permanent ones w.e.f. 1-4-1959.

(d) None so far, Sanction for the creation of additional permanent posts in M.E.S. is however expected to be issued shortly.

Territorial Army and Naval Reserves

397. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for admission to the Territorial Army and Naval Reserves are not being acknowledged; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not acknowledging these applications?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Hitherto applications for admission to the Territorial Army and Naval Reserves have not been acknowledged as in most cases interviews are arranged or other steps for the selection are taken soon after receipt of the applications. Instructions have however now been issued to the effect that all such applications should be acknowledged.

Trip to Kashmir by Handicapped Students

398. { Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: / Shri S. A. Mehdi: / Shri P. G. Deb: / Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether students and handicapped children were sent to kashmir in May 1961; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent and through which agency?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Sharimali): (a) and (b). Yes Sir; the Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi, which is a private institution, sent a batch of 39 handicapped students to Kashmir during this summer. The Central Social Welfare Board gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,550/-to the Institute to meet the expenses of 15 children, 3 attendants and 2 teachers for holding a holiday camp in Kashmir. The grant was released through the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi. The expenses of the remaining Children were met by their guardians.

Life Sketches of Soldiers of Independence Struggle

399. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1224 on 1st April, 1961 and state the further progress made in States under the scheme of publication of brief life sketches of the soldiers of the struggle for Independence of India?

The Minister of Scientific Research And Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The State Governments are taking necessary action to compile the State lists.

Enrolment Form of the Air Force

400. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1240 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to amend the enrolment form in the Air Force in

consultation with the Law Ministry; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amendment of the enrolment form is linked up with the revision of Air Force Rules. Certain amendments to the Air Force Act are passed by Parliament.

Buildings for Delhi Schools

401. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of the Education Directorate of the Delhi Administration to have its own school buildings is lagging behind;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Of 93 buildings to be constructed, 65 have been completed, 12 are nearing construction and 16 are to be started, for which preliminary formalities have been completed. The programme is lagging somewhat behind in respect of these 16 buildings only.

(b) and (c). The difficulty arises because of non-availability of sites in built up areas, but the sites have now been secured and sanction for the construction of the buildings has been issued by the administration.

Contractor in Himachal Pradesh

402. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contractor in Himachal Pradesh secured a contract for carriage of stones meant for road construction in the interior of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this contractor forged credit notes issued by P.W.D. officials and thus withdrew about Rs. 2,50,000 in place of Rs. 17,000 from the authorities; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Several contractors have undertaken contracts for supply of stones for road construction in Himachal Pradesh. It is alleged that certain credit notes issued to a carriage contractor were forged and interpolations made in others. The matter is under investigation.

Infringement of Indian Copyrights in Pakistan

403. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 320 on the 28th February, 1961 and state the result of negotiations held with Pakistan regarding bilateral agreement for checking cases of infringements of copyrights of Indian nationals in Pakistan?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The reply of the Government of Pakistan to the proposed bilateral agreement is still awaited.

Board of Control for Cricket in India

404. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 322 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations regarding Board of Control for Cricket in India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have accepted most of the recommendations made by the Committee of the All India Council of Sports in regard to the promotion of cricket in the country and

have requested the State Governments, Universities etc. to implement these as far as possible.

Evening Colleges

405. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 329 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to examine the desirability of running evening colleges has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has expressed the view that it will be advisable to watch developments in the Government's scheme to assist selected universities for starting Evening Colleges and Correspondence Courses under the Third Five-Year Plan. No recommendation has been made.

(c) The University Grants Commission has accepted the views of the Committee and has resolved that it is not now necessary for the Committee to continue its work.

Kolar Gold Mines

406. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal received from the Mysore Government for taking over the Kolar Gold Mines; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration.

Hyderabad Money in a London Bank

407. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 246 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state the latest position regarding the recovery of one million sterling lying in the West-minster Bank in London belonging to the erstwhile State of Hyderabad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The position is the same as when the reply to Starred Question No. 246 was given on 22nd February 1961.

Janata Colleges Inquiry Committee

408. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 248 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the committee of experts to examine the working of the existing Janata Colleges has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main findings?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. The Committee is carrying out the work.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey of Mohindergarh

409. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government to carry out a thorough Geological survey of Mohindergarh District; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No specific request of this nature has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation

410. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has sponsored a Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation;

(b) if so, the aims and objects of the Organisation; and

(c) the funds allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aims and objects of the Organisation are broadly (i) to coordinate and channelise the activities of various organisations in India in the field of medicinal and aromatic plants; (ii) to develop the existing resources of these plants in the country; (iii) to bring into large scale cultivation commercially important medicinal and aromatic plants; (iv) to introduce cultivation of exotic plants of high active principle content; and

(v) to take all steps necessary to place this industry on scientific basis.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10·12 lakhs has been budgetted for 1961-62.

Trained Technical Teachers

411. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to increase the number of trained technical teachers during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is possible to meet fully the requirements of trained technical teachers in the country by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) what provision has been made for this in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) (i) A Technical-Teachers' Training Programme to train bright young graduates for teaching positions in engineering Colleges has been implemented. Under this programme, 192 teacher-trainees are undergoing training at present. It is proposed to admit 800 additional candidates for the training programme, during the current plan period.

(ii) With a view to attracting qualified technical persons to the teaching profession, the Central Government has sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of the salary scales of technical teachers.

(iii) A net-work of facilities is proposed to be organised for the training of teachers for the Polytechnics. A detailed scheme for the purpose is being formulated.

(iv) A number of teachers have been and are being trained abroad under various foreign Aid Programme and Scholarships Schemes.

(b) It is hoped that the above measures will go a long way in meeting the requirements for teachers.

(c) For the Central Technical-Teachers Training Programme, a provision of Rs. 143 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan.

A consolidated provision of Rs. 131·60 lakhs exists in the State plans also for teachers' training programmes and for part time, short term and other special courses.

Children's Book Trust

412. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 504 on the 2nd

March, 1961 and state the further progress made in the construction of the office building and installation of the press by the Children's Book Trust?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The work on the foundation of the building has been started and is progressing satisfactorily. The installation of the press can be considered only after the building has come up to the second floor.

Education of Handicapped Children

413. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take for expansion of education for the handicapped children during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) what provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 50].

Communal and Linguistic Harmony in India

414. { Shri Rajendra Singh: Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National Congress has adopted a resolution on national integration to deal specially with communal and linguistic harmonies;

(b) whether Government have examined the said resolution;

(c) to what extent Government have accepted the resolution; and

(d) any steps and measures Government intend to take to implement the accepted part of the resolution?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur): (a) The Indian National Congress adopted a Resolution on national integration at its 66th session held at Bhavnagar in January 1961. A National Integration Committee was appointed at the session and the report of this Committee was considered and adopted at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Durgapur in May 1961.

(b) to (d). Government accept the basic approach of the National Integration Committee. The matter was considered at the last Conference of Chief Ministers and various suggestions were made to the State Governments. The whole matter will be still further considered at the forthcoming meeting of Chief Ministers.

Among other measures, Government propose to introduce legislation to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Representation of the People Act more effectively to check communal and separatist tendencies whether based on religion, caste, language, or community or on any other ground.

Collieries

415. { Shri Kunhan: Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small collieries which have been amalgamated voluntarily during 1961 to the end of July;

(b) what is the total output of collieries raising less than 10,000 tons a month; and

(c) the number of collieries closed down during the last six months?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Seven.

(b) Nearly 1·69 million metric tons per month.

(c) Nil.

Reservation for Students of H.P. in other States

416. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which the students of Himachal Pradesh have been granted reservation for admission in medical, engineering, veterinary, agricultural, forest and other professional colleges;

(b) whether the students are given some grace marks as a concession for admission; and

(c) if so, how much?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The following States have granted reservation to the students of Himachal Pradesh for admission to professional colleges:—

1. Medical — Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi.

2. Engineering—Punjab, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

3. Veterinary — Punjab, Assam, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa.

4. Agricultural — Punjab and Rajasthan.

5. Forest—Uttar Pradesh.

6. Other Institutions—(1) The Welfare Department, Himachal Pradesh arranges to send candidates for training to:—

(i) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay (Maharashtra).

(ii) All India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta (West Bengal).

(iii) Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi.

(2) The Education Department, Himachal Pradesh has got five seats reserved in the Training College for Women, Simla (Punjab), two seats for Home Science in the Lady Irwin College, Delhi and two seats in the Physical Training College, Patiala (Punjab). 1 per cent seats are reserved in the Northern Regional School of Printing Technology, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).

(3) The Education Department, Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council arranges to send candidates for training to the following institutions:—

(i) Y.M.C.A. Madras (Madras).

(ii) B.S.P. Amravati (Maharashtra).

(iii) Government Arts School, Simla (Punjab).

(iv) Industrial School for Girls, Simla (Punjab).

(v) Nursery Training College, Phagwara (Punjab).

(b) and (c). 1. Medical—5 per cent grace marks in M.B.B.S. course have been given this year to those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward classes.

2. Engineering—Not known.

3. Veterinary—No.

4. Agricultural—No.

5. Forest—No.

6. Other Institutions—No.

Elections in Snow-bound Areas

417. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the progress made so far in exploring the possibility of holding the general elections in the snow-bound areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh simultaneously with the rest of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The Election Commission has stated that it would not be practicable to hold general elections in the snow-bound areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh simultaneously with the rest of the country. The programme for the next general elections has yet to be finally settled, but the Election Commission has come to the *provisional* conclusion that the

most convenient period for polling would be the last week of February so far as the rest of the country is concerned. The Commission is trying to make special arrangements for conducting the poll in the snow-bound areas some time in April.

Residence Act, 1957

418. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the date and year in which Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957) is going to lapse;

(b) whether it is proposed to extend its operation after that date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, and the rules made thereunder are to cease to have effect from the 21st March, 1964. The other provisions of the Act would continue to remain in force indefinitely.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

Influx of Beggars from Pakistan

419. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether beggars in increasing numbers have of late been crossing the border from Pakistan in India, following Pakistan Government's action, making begging a punishable offense;

(b) if so, how many have crossed the border so far; and

(c) what action has been taken to check the influx?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) According to the information available, there has been no increase in the number of beggars entering India from Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scholarships to Children of Political Sufferers in H.P.

420. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether scholarships are proposed to be awarded to the children of political sufferers in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, how many and of what total value?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 270 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 24,600.

Girls' Hostel in Poona

422. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Girls' Hostel to be named after Mrs. Kamla Nehru is being constructed at Poona;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme; and

(c) the contribution, if any, to be made to the project by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) We have no information about any such hostel being constructed at Poona.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

प्लाटों का दिया जाना

४२३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त ने एक वक्तव्य दिया है जिसमें दिल्ली में २ अक्तूबर तक भूमि के प्लाट देने को कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका अधिकृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । मुख्य आयुक्त ने यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि सरकार ने अक्तूबर, १९६१ के अन्त तक २००० प्लाट तैयार करने का प्रबन्ध कर लिया है । सफदरजंग अस्पताल के पीछे लगभग २७० एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त कर ली गई है और विकास कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है ।

योग्यता के आधार पर छात्रवृत्तियां

४२४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में दिल्ली से कितने छात्रों को पब्लिक स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए योग्यता के आधार पर छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के हेतु चुना गया; और

(ख) उन्हें छात्रवृत्तियों की कितनी राशि दी गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) २८ ।

(ख) ८७,३४० रुपये ।

दिल्ली में धर्मार्थ छात्रवृत्तियां

४२५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के शिक्षा संचालक द्वारा धर्मार्थ छात्रवृत्तियां दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये किन लोगों को दी जाती हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गरीब सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अनाथ बच्चों को यह छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं। अन्य स्थितियां समान रहने पर, काम करते समय मरने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

दिल्ली के औद्योगिक स्कूलों में छात्रवृत्तियां

४२६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में वर्ष १९६०-६१ में कितने विद्यार्थियों को औद्योगिक स्कूल की छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं;

(ख) कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ग) इन छात्रवृत्तियों का स्वरूप क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) ५०.

(ख) १२५० रुपये प्रति वर्ष ।

(ग) ये छात्रवृत्तियां सरकारी औद्योगिक स्कूल, दरियागंज, दिल्ली में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों को नकद दी जाती हैं । ४० रुपये प्रति वर्ष की २५ छात्रवृत्तियां और १० रुपये प्रति वर्ष की २५ छात्रवृत्तियां (२ महीने की गर्मियों की छुट्टियों को छोड़कर बाकी १० महीनों के लिए) उन विद्यार्थियों को दी जाती हैं जो स्कूल के क्रमशः मिडिल और प्राथमिक विभागों में पढ़ रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों को खुली छात्रवृत्तियां

४२७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०-६१ में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने स्कूलों के कितने विद्यार्थियों को खुली छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान कीं; और

(ख) ये छात्रवृत्तियां किस आधार पर दी गईं और किस कक्षा के छात्रों को दी गईं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क)

	मिडिल विभाग	उच्च माध्यमिक विभाग
(क) नयी छात्रवृत्तियां	४०	१६
नवीकरण	८०	३२

(ख) ये छात्रवृत्तियां शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगिता-मूलक (कम्पीटीटिव) परीक्षा के आधार पर दी जाती हैं, जिसमें मान्यता-प्राप्त स्कूलों की केवल पांचवीं और आठवीं कक्षा के वे विद्यार्थी बैठ सकते हैं जिन्होंने प्रथम तथा द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया हो ।

छात्रवृत्तियां तीन वर्ष के लिए दी जाती हैं ।

दिल्ली में सरकारी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल

४२८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के परीक्षा परिणाम संतोषजनक नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के कितने छात्र परीक्षा में बैठे;

(ग) और उनमें से कितने परीक्षा में सफल हुए; और

(घ) सफल परीक्षार्थियों का श्रेणीवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का इस वर्ष का परीक्षा परिणाम ५६ प्रतिशत है । यह विशेष संतोष जनक नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

(ख) २६१५.

(ग) १४६७.

(घ) प्रथम श्रेणी २६.

द्वितीय श्रेणी ४७८.

तृतीय श्रेणी . ६६३.

दिल्ली में अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा

४२९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सूपकार :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में सरकार द्वारा क्या पग उठाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस में लड़कियों के स्कूलों की कमी अनुभव की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या पग उठाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम ने नये प्राथमिक स्कूल खोल कर और विद्यमान स्कूलों में नयी शाखाएं (सेक्शन) खोल कर स्कूल सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं पर्याप्त रूप में बढ़ा दी हैं । स्कूल भवनों के निर्माण का विस्तृत कार्यक्रम भी आरम्भ कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recruitment of L.D.Cs. in A.F.H.Q.

430. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were fresh recruitments of Lower Division Clerks from the open market, in Armed Forces Hqrs. during the years 1955-1959;

(b) if so, whether these recruitments were in addition to transfer of clerks from lower formation; and

(c) if so, whether these recruitments were resorted to as sufficient number of clerks were not forthcoming under the adjustment of deficiency/surplus scheme?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Such recruitment was made during the period 1955-58. There was no such recruitment in 1959.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Rajhara Iron Ore Mine

431. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the workers in Rajhara Iron Ore Mine are living in huts;

(b) whether the condition of their huts is extremely bad and unfit for habitation; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to build up houses for them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. Only some of them are staying in huts.

(b) and (c). The condition of some of the huts may be bad, but these are not unsuitable for living. Most of the employees employed at Rajhara mines are temporary, and it was therefore not possible to provide permanent dwelling quarters to the large number of temporary staff which will taper off as soon as the mines change over from manual operation to mechanisation. The Project has, however, planned to construct 750 permanent quarters for the permanent staff required after the mines are fully mechanised. 370 quarters have already been completed and occupied by the workers. The remaining quarters are under various stages of construction. Hutting materials have also been supplied to the contractors to erect hutments for workers employed by them.

Suspension of Defence Employees

432. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many civilian defence employees were suspended from service on the charge of taking part in the strike of 1960;

(b) what were the specific charges against them; and

(c) how many of these have been taken back on duty and how many of these have been dismissed/removed/discharged from service?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 712.

(b) Generally, the charges against the suspended employees were, participation in the strike which had been declared illegal and remaining absent from duty, indulging in acts of violence, intimidation or other gross misbehaviour.

(c) 667 have been taken back to duty and 45 discharged from service.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र

४३३. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की सभी इकाइयों ने उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) प्रथम धमन भट्टी के निर्माण में कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) भिलाई कारखाने के निर्माण पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की सभी मुख्य इकाइयों ने उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया है ।

(ख) ५५ मिलियन रुपये (लगभग) (सिविल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स इत्यादि को मिला कर) ।

(ग) १९४९.११ मिलियन रुपये (३ मई १९६१ तक) (सहायकों सहित) ।

विदेश जाने वाले छात्र

४३४. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में भारत से कितने विद्यार्थी विदेशों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिये गये;

(ख) इन विद्यार्थियों में से कितने विद्यार्थियों को राजकीय छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की गई;

(ग) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में विदेशी छात्र-वृत्ति के लिए कितने प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुए;

(घ) उनमें से कितने प्रार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति दी गई; और

(ङ) छात्रवृत्ति दिये जाने के नियम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नारनौल में स्मारक

४३५. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नारनौल (पंजाब) में जो एक बहुत पुराना भवन है, वह क्या अकबर के दरबारी बीरबल का महल है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का, उस भवन की देख-रेख अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) नारनौल में मुकुंदराय या बीरबल छाता नाम की एक पुरानी रहने की इमारत है लेकिन ऐसा कोई पुख्ता सबूत नहीं मिलता जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि उसे बीरबल ने बनवाया था या वे उसमें रहते थे ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

757(Ai)LSD—6.

Plan Allocations for Coral Islands

436. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how much sum has been allotted for the overall improvement of the group of Coral Islands of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how this sum compares with the amount sanctioned during First and Second Five Year Plans; and

(c) whether any special amount has been sanctioned for the development of fisheries and deep sea fishing?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The draft Third Five Year Plan for these islands makes a provision of Rs. 97.960 lakhs.

(b) There was no First Five Year Plan of these Islands. They became an Union Territory in 1956. A sum of Rs. 73.850 lakhs was provided in the Second Five Year Plan of the Islands.

(c) A sum of Rs. 18.000 lakhs has been allotted for Fisheries Scheme in the draft Third Plan of these Islands.

विज्ञान मन्दिर

४३७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**
श्री पांगरकर :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री २३ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विज्ञान मन्दिरों के कार्य के बारे में नियुक्त जांच समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की थीं उनमें से प्रत्येक पर अब तक क्या निश्चय किया गया है और कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : राज्य सरकारों के अफसरों की एक बैठक नई दिल्ली में १९ और २० अगस्त १९६१ को बुलाई गई है। इसमें विज्ञान मंदिरों के भविष्य सम्बन्धी

यौरों पर चर्चा होगी और साथ ही निर्धारण समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक में किये गये फैसलों पर आगे की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में भी चर्चा होगी ।

दिल्ली की सरकारी बस्तियों में मनोरंजन केन्द्र

४३८. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली की सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बस्तियों में मनोरंजन केन्द्रों का निर्माण करने की जो योजना स्वीकृत की गई थी उनमें से प्रत्येक के निर्माण के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : निम्नलिखित कालोनियों में एक-एक मनोरंजन केन्द्र बनाये जा चुके हैं :

१. चाणक्यपुरी
२. मोती बाग़
३. लोदी कालोनी
४. लक्ष्मी बाई नगर
५. पण्डारा रोड
६. भारती नगर
७. रबिन्द्र नगर

निम्नलिखित कालोनियों में भी एक-एक पूर्व विरचित ढांचे (prefabricated structure) भी बनाये गये हैं :—

८. ब्लाक ८०, पंचकुई रोड़
९. ब्लाक ८५, पंचकुई रोड़
१०. ब्लाक ८५ए, पंचकुई रोड़
११. राजा बाजार

श्रीनिवासपुरी तथा मोती बाग़ II में मनोरंजन केन्द्रों का निर्माण कार्य जारी है । कस्तूरबा नगर केन्द्र पर भी कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा, जब अनाधिकारी लोग उस जगह को खाली कर देंगे । उनको हटाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

जीवन बीमा निगम

४३९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या वित्त मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ नवम्बर, १९६० से अब तक जीवन बीमा निगम की भारत व विदेशों में किन-किन स्थानों पर शाखायें, समन्वयकारी कार्यालय और उप-कार्यालय स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) आगे के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार का विस्तार कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : **(क) भारत में**

शाखा कार्यालय . ९

दिल्ली (दो कार्यालय), लुधियाना शहर (द्वितीय), जयपुर शहर (द्वितीय), कलकत्ता शहर (दो कार्यालय) और बम्बई (तीन नगर कार्यालय)

उप-कार्यालय जिन का दर्जा ऊंचा कर के उन्हें शाखा कार्यालय बना दिया गया है—२५

चंडीगढ़, यमुनानगर, हनुमानगढ़, सिरोही, फगवाड़ा, मोगा, धर्मशाला, इन्दौर शहर (द्वितीय), सुल्तानपुर, देवरिया, दुर्गापुर, मोतीहारी, ट्रिप्लिकेन, बंगलौर, (द्वितीय), बंगलौर (तृतीय), हसन, कुडप्पा, रायचूर, मदुराई (द्वितीय), अमलापुरम, श्रीकाकुलम, नदियाद, नांदेड़, सागली और रत्नागिरि ।

उप-कार्यालय—४७

रेवाड़ी, चुरू, नागौर, सीकर, सवाई माधोपुर, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़गढ़, अम्बाला शहर, संगरूर, जगरांव, पानीपत, भिवानी, अनन्तनाग, बारामूला, जालंधर छावनी, कपूरथला, जंडयालागुरु, मुक्तसर, हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल, मन्दसौ रायगढ़, बस्ती, बलिया, रीवा, आसनसो शहर, डाल्टनगंज, पटना शहर, मद्रास, शह

पांडीचेरी, तिरुवल्लूर, पोल्लाची, मंजेरी, ओट्टापलम, अरियलूर, अनकापल्ली, तेनाली, नरसरापेट, रामचन्द्रपुरम, विजयवाड़ा, कोचीन पलाई, चेंगान्नूर, बीजापुर, बोरीवली, कल्याण, दभोई और चान्दा ।

विदेशों में

शाखा कार्यालय....१

लन्दन ।

(ख) १९६१ में इन कार्यालयों के खोलने की मंजूरी दी गयी :

शाखा कार्यालय . .	७
उप-कार्यालयों का दर्जा ऊंचा करना .	३४
उप-कार्यालय . .	६४

उपर्युक्त कार्यालयों में से निगम ने २८ जुलाई, १९६१ तक निम्नलिखित कार्यालय खोले हैं :

शाखा कार्यालय . .	७
उप-कार्यालय जिनका दर्जा ऊंचा करके शाखा कार्यालय बनाया गया .	२५
उप-कार्यालय .	४२

१९६१ में विदेशों में कोई कार्यालय खोले जाने की योजना नहीं है ।

Prosecution Against Persons Jeopardising the Security of the Border

440. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prosecutions have been launched for acts jeopardising the security of the border of India, declared offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961; and

(b) if so, the number of such prosecutions and the places and the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No prosecution has been launched as yet under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

Gassy Mines Near Bokharo

441. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British National Coal Board is willing to take over the group of three gassy mines at Jharaudi near Bokharo; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) The mine referred to is probably JARANGDIH. There is no proposal that the National Coal Board, U.K. will "take over" this mine. What Government has planned is that experts of the National Coal Board, U.K. will examine the mine, which was abandoned several years ago, prepare a project report for opening it up and developing it. The National Coal Development Corporation will then consider the project report.

Oil Deposits in Maharashtra

442. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding oil deposits in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The geological conditions in the area are not considered suitable for the occurrence of oil deposits.

Cyclone in Thoubal Tehsil in Manipur

443. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cyclonic storm ravaged the Thoubal Tehsil in Manipur on the 20th May 1961; and

(b) if so, the extent of damage and the amount given as relief to the people of the affected area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The damage caused is estimated to be approximately Rs. 67,455/-. The gratuitous relief sanctioned is Rs. 11,815/-.

Primary Schools in Manipur

444. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee was set up in Manipur to enquire whether mushroom growth of primary schools in Manipur serves the real interests of education and caters to the genuine needs of the people; and

(b) if so, whether any findings of the Committee were reported to Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the committee is still awaited.

Income Tax and Central Excise

445. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General has commenced the audit of Income Tax and Central Excise for 1960-61;

(b) whether a special branch to take up this new audit has been created; and

(c) what time is likely to be involved in such an audit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. The audit of Income Tax and Central Excise receipts and refunds has been taken up by the Comptroller and Auditor General on a regular basis from 1961-62. In 1960-61 audit on an experimental basis was conducted in respect of the offices of a few Commissioners of Income Tax and Collectors of Central Excise.

(b) No separate organisation has been formed. For the present, the work has been entrusted to the Accountants General within whose audit jurisdiction the respective Commissioners of Income Tax and Collectors of Central Excise fall.

(c) The audit of receipts and refunds of these two departments has been taken up on a regular basis. The audit will thus be a continuous process and in respect of bigger offices of the Commissioners of Income Tax and Collectors of Central Excise, the audit will continue throughout the year. The time taken to audit transactions of specific offices under each Commissioner/Collector will depend upon the volume of transaction in such offices.

Control on the Issue of Capital

446. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Advisory Committee on Capital Issue at its recent meeting had, after some discussions, suggested some modifications in the matter of control on the issue of capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Andamans Islands

*447. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many families have been settled so far in the Andamans with details as to from which States in India they have been selected;

(b) whether any quota has been fixed for each State for this purpose and if so, what are the details; and

(c) what sort of help is given to each of the settlers by Government and whether there is uniformity in the distribution of this help?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 51].

Bharat Pensioners' Samaj

448. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3268 on the 13th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether examination of the points mentioned in the memorandum submitted by Bharat Pensioners' Samaj has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are Government's decisions thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Services of pensioners can be utilised in suitable cases. It is not possible to accept the other proposals of the Samaj.

Third Finance Commission

449. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the States so far visited by the Third Finance Commission and whether any new suggestion was made to the Commission as to the divisible pool of income tax and Estate duty to be distributed amongst States and the Centre; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the reaction of the Commission?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Commission is reported to have already visited Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Bihar and Punjab. As an independent body the Commission is not expected to disclose, in advance of its report, the suggestions made to the Commission and its reactions thereon.

Seizure of Gold

450. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy;**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of gold seized from January, 1961 to end of June, 1961 by Customs Authorities;

(b) how many of the smugglers have been convicted so far; and

(c) to what nationalities these smugglers belong?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Gold valued at about Rs. 1,54,73,000/- was seized by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during the six months January to June, 1961.

(b) 16 persons;

(c) 6 Indians, 4 British subjects, 2 Filipinos, 1 Goan, 1 Pakistani, 1 Dubai and 1 Kuwaiti.

Excavations at Kausambi

451. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excavations at Kausambi, conducted by the University of Allahabad, have led to

the discovery of a stone palace belonging to the early kings of Kausambi;

(b) if so, the details of the excavations; and

(c) how far history has benefited from it?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The excavations led to the discovery, in 1960-61, of an early stone fortress-palace of the early kings of Kausambi. Situated on the Januna in the south-western corner of the ancient city wall, this palace occupied an area of 1015 ft x 500 ft. The stone wall and the ancillary structures had ten building periods ranging in date from Circa 700 B. C. to 1st Century A. D.

(c) The discovery has strengthened the presumption that masonry architecture in India evolved independently, without the influence of either the Persians or the Indo-Greeks.

कोयले की ढुलाई

४५२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ मार्च, १९६१ को कोयला खदानों पर विशेष रूप से ग्रेड २ व ३ के कोयले की कितनी मात्रा थी और गत वर्ष इसी तिथि को यह मात्रा कम थी या अधिक ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त ग्रेड के कोयले की मात्रा दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है और वैगनों की कमी के कारण निम्न ग्रेड के कोयले की ढुलाई नहीं हुई है ;

(ग) यदि कोयला खदानों के पास इस प्रकार पड़ा है तो कोयले की निकासी का लक्ष्य ऊंचा क्यों रखा जाता है ; और

(घ) इस बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) निम्नलिखित आंकड़े कोयले खदानों के पास पड़े हुये कोयले के संचयों की स्थिति को बताते हैं :—

गेड	मिलियन मीटरिक टनों में संचय	
	३१-३-१९६१ तथा	३१-३-१९६० को
ग्रेड २	१.३५	१.००
ग्रेड ३	०.९९	०.८०

(ख) अन्य श्रेणियों की तरह कोयले की निम्न श्रेणियों के संचय कुछ समय से बढ़ रहे हैं, परन्तु यह कहना गलत है कि निम्न श्रेणियों के कोयले की बिल्कुल ढुलाई नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान में उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं के आंकन के आधार पर उत्पादन का लक्ष्य अग्रिम रूप में नियत किया जाता है । कोयला खदानों के पास पड़े हुए कोयले के संचयों में समय समय पर विभिन्न तथ्यों के कारण परिवर्तन होता रहता है और ऐसे संचयों के आधार पर लक्ष्य का निर्धारण करना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

(घ) कोयले की ढुलाई में तेजी करने के लिए सरकार ने विभिन्न तरीके अपनाये हैं । उन में से कुछ तरीके निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(१) जुलाई से बंगाल बिहार क्षेत्रों में प्रतिदिन लगभग २०० वैगनों द्वारा रेल परिवहन की क्षमता में वृद्धि लाना ।

(२) पूर्व समय में तटीय मार्ग द्वारा प्रतिमास लगभग १२ जहाजों से लेकर १४ जहाजों द्वारा की जाने वाली ढुलाई के स्थान पर वर्तमान समय में जैसे जैसे जहाजों में ढुलाई के लिए अधिक स्थान प्राप्त होगा, प्रतिमास लगभग ३० जहाजों द्वारा कोयले की ढुलाई में वृद्धि करना ।

(३) सड़कों द्वारा कोयले की ढुलाई का अधिक मात्रा में करना ।

(४) पूरी और आधी माल गाड़ियों में कोयले की योजित ढुलाई को जारी करना ।

(५) जहां पर सम्भव हो, सप्ताह के सातों दिनों में कोयले के लदान कार्य को जारी करना ।

Visit of Union Ministers to Orissa

453. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Union Ministers who visited Orissa between May and June, 1961;

(b) the amount of T. A. and D.A. which they have drawn respectively during this period; and

(c) the amount of money spent for making security arrangements for them during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A Statefent is laid on (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I annexure No. 52].

Primary School Teachers in Orissa

454. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay-scales of the primary school teachers in Orissa have been increased in 1961;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have advanced any amount to the Orissa Government for this purpose during 1961-62; and

(c) since when the pay-scales have been enhanced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (c). The pay scales of the primary school teachers in Government schools have been revised with effect from 1-3-61. They will draw their pay in the revised scales after fixation of their pay in these scales. As regards the pay scales of techers of non-Government primary schools, the recommendations of the Pay Commission are under examination of the State Government.

(b) A lumpsum allocation of Central assistance for all Sectors of the State plan has been made by the Ministry of Finance.

Invalid Votes in Mid-term Elections in Orissa

455. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of voters who cast their votes in Orissa in the recent mid-term elections;

(b) the number of votes which became invalid district-wise; and

(c) the areas where the polling was the highest?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The total number of voters who cast their votes in Orissa in the recent mid-term elections is approximately 31, 26, 245.

(b) The number of invalid votes district-wise is as folows:—

Koraput	12,870
Ganjam	23,093
Phulbani	2,845
Kalahandi	17,056
Bolangir	14,168
Sambalpur	16,305
Sundergarh	.. 10,795
Koenjhar	.. 5,208
Dhenkanal	.. 11,135
Puri	17,779
Cuttack	36,045
Balasore	13,311
Mayurbhanj	13,350

(c) Polling was the highest (62·15%) in Baramba constituency in Cuttack district.

Third Finance Commission

456. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Finance Commission visited Orissa;

(b) if so, whether it has received any representation from the Orissa Government; and

(c) whether Commission will visit Orissa again after the termination of the Presdent's Rule over Orissa?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). The Commission is an independent body and is not required to inform the Government of India of the representations received from the State Governments and its programme of visiting the States.

'Smuggling of Gold'

457. { Shri Assar: / Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the customs officers have captured a big haul of smggled gold at Devogad Port in Ratnagiri District Maharashtra recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action was taken by Government against those responsible?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. On 24th April, 1961 foreign marked gold weighing about 49,990 tolas (5,83,073.16 grams) approximately valued at Rs. 71,94,250.00 was seized from a local mechanised vessel by customs authorities at Deogad Port.

(c) 9 (Nine) persons were arrested in connection with this offience who were later released on bail. Further investigations are in progress and steps are being taken to adjudicate the case departmentally as also to prosecute the offenders in a Court of Law.

Life Insurance Business

458. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the field officers of the Life Insurance Corporation carried out a house to house contact drive in Bombay to collect data on the adequacy of life insurance;

(b) if so, the conclusions drawn from the statistics collected; and

(c) whether Corporation proposes to carry out such drive in rural areas?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No conclusions have been drawn as sufficient data could not be collected.

(c) Not at present, but such a drive may be conducted later on in selected rural and urban areas where suitable field force may be available and the cost may not be high.

Katigorah Bye-election

459. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: / Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bye-election of Katigorah constituency of Assam was fixed up in July, 1961;

(b) if so, whether election has been postponed; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The Chief Electoral Officer, Assam, had

proposed to the Election Commission, in the normal course, a progromme for conducting a bye-election in the Katigorah assembly constituency with poll on the 2nd July 1961. Soon after this proposal was received, four Members of the Legislative Assembly from Cachar district represented to the Election Commission that, in view of the monsoon and agricultural operations, it would be extremely inconvenient and difficult to hold the bye-election at this time, and also that in view of the nearness of the next general elections, the newely elected member would have a very short term. The Elction Commission, agreeing with the cogency of both these arguments, decided that no bye-election need be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Hem Chandra Chakavarty.

Coal to be carried by Sea

460. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrialists of Gujerat have opposed the scheme of carrying coal by sea; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, many of the industrial consumers to whom coal was proposed to be moved by sea opposed the scheme.

(b) The opposition was mainly due to an apprehension that the landed cost of coal moving by the rail-*cum*-sea route would be more than if it moves by the all-rail route. However, this apprehension need not be there as Government has introduced a scheme whereby the difference between the actual freight by the rail-*cum*-sea route and the freight by the all-rail route will be made good to the consumer in the form of a subsidy.

Grant to Calcutta University

461. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C's grant to the Calcutta University has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Commission gave financial assistance to the Calcutta University, *inter-alia*, for upgrading salaries of University teachers under the Second Five-Year Plan. This assistance was due to cease on 28th February, 1961. With effect from the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan, the University has agreed further to upgrade the salaries of its teachers on the pattern of scales of pay adopted by the Commission for teachers of the Central Universities of Delhi, Aligarh and Banaras. The Commission has agreed to provide financial assistance to the University to meet 80% of the additional expenditure involved, subject to the condition that the balance of 20% is borne by the University or the State Government of West Bengal.

Suspension of Officers in the Department of Mines and Fuel

462. **Shri S. A. Agadi:**
Shri M. S. Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4599 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the case of accepting illegal gratification by an officer of the Department of Mines & Fuel has since been enquired into; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this connection?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) The employee concerned was served with a show-cause notice as to why he should not be dismissed

from service. The case has been referred to the Union Public Service Commission for advice. Final orders will be passed by Government on receipt of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission.

Warrant of Precedence

463. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the revised Warrant of Precedence, the Cabinet Secretary of the Government of India gets precedence over the Cabinet Ministers of the States and the Chiefs of Staffs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The Cabinet Secretary occupies a very important position in the administrative set up of the Government of India and it was accordingly considered that he should be placed in the same Article in the Warrant of Precedence as the Secretary-General and above all other officials.

Police Constables in Delhi

464. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Constables and Head Constables in the Delhi Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A Statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, nexure No. 53].

Police Constables, in the Himachal Pradesh Administration

465. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Constables and Head Constables in the Himachal Pradesh Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A Statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 54].

Police Constables in Manipur

466. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Constables and Head Constables in the Manipur Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A Statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

General Elections, 1962

467. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold the next general elections on Sundays to enable all working people to vote;

(b) if not, whether polling days are likely to be declared as paid holidays; and

(c) if not, what other steps are being taken to afford proper facilities to such voters?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Polling during the next General Elections will be spread over a week. It cannot be held on a single day.

(b) and (c). As at the first two General Elections, the State Governments will be requested to declare the days of poll (other than a Sunday) as local holidays in the relevant polling areas, and also to ask the local bodies

to do likewise. Industrial and commercial establishments will be requested to allow their employees to have sufficient time for recording their votes even if they are unable to close the establishment on the polling day.

Revision of Pay Scales of Employees of Tripura Administration

468. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scale of the Government employees of Tripura has recently been revised;

(b) whether any representation has been made to the Government by the Employees' Association; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet the points raised in that representation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Tripura Employees Association (which is an unrecognised body have protested that the recent revision mainly benefits the higher paid gazetted officers. The position however, is that the scales of pay of the employees of Tripura Administration were revised, in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendations, to conform to, as far as possible, those of the West Bengal Government for equated posts. This principle was applied to all the categories of posts including Class III and Class IV employees under the Tripura Administration. The position was explained to the employees at meetings of the Staff Committees set up in each department. They were informed that revision of pay scales in Tripura will be further considered when the contemplated revision of pay scales in West Bengal takes place.

Gale in Tripura

469. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of huts damaged during the recent gale in Tripura;

(b) the number of Government constructions and constructions belonging to Tripura Territorial Council damaged;

(c) the total approximate loss suffered; and

(d) the relief measures adopted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 46,097.

(b) 597 and 215 respectively.

(c) Rs. 93,01,027/-.

(d) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 56].

Rudrasagar Oil

470. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether repairs to well No. 1 of Rudrasagar in Assam have been carried out; and

(b) if so, the estimated oil potential of Rudrasagar?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There were some technical problems associated with the testing of this well owing to the influx of water with some percentage of sand. The leak in the cement plug which was responsible for this influx has yet to be set right.

(b) It is too early to estimate the potential of the Rudrasagar Field.

Sunday and other Holidays for Civilian Staff

471. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian staff of the Rails Head Group Supply Depot and No. 1 Ordnance Rail Head Group at Pathankot are entitled to avail themselves of Sunday and other Holidays like other civilian staff of Defence establishments; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir, except in an emergency when they are called upon to work on a Sunday or a holiday. In such an event they are given compensatory holidays.

(b) Does not arise.

Counterfeit Coins in Circulation

472. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of counterfeit eight anna coins in circulation;

(b) what efforts have been made to trace the source of circulation of these coins; and

(c) what is the number of such coins which have been confiscated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It is impossible to say how many counterfeit eight anna coins are in circulation at any given time as counterfeit coins come to light as and when they are detected. The number of such coins detected constitute a very negligible proportion of the number of genuine eight-anna coins in circulation.

(b) Counterfeiting is a cognisable offence and action to trace and punish offenders is taken by the State Police concerned in terms of the provision of the Indian Penal Code.

(c) The number of counterfeit eight anna coins detected and cut at treasuries, railway stations etc. during the year 1959-60 was 17787, forming .005% of the eight anna coins in circulation in that year.

राष्ट्रीय प्रसासन अकादमी

४७३. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी में सामान्य प्रशासन के आचार्य और उपाचार्य ने एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के उच्च पदाधिकारियों के भत्ते उनके वेतनों से अधिक हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उक्त खर्च घटाने के लिये क्या कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी के संचालक (Director) या उपसंचालक ने ऐसा कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है । परन्तु उप संचालक (वरिष्ठ) और अकादमी में सामाजिक प्रशासन के आचार्य ने "भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों की संख्या और प्रशासनिक व्यय (Civil Expenditure) में वृद्धि" शीर्षक से एक "पत्रक" संयुक्त रूप से लिखा है । यह पत्रक अकादमी की पत्रिका (अप्रैल १९६१ के वौल्यूम ६ संख्या २) में प्रकाशित हुआ है ।

(ख) उक्त पत्रक में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही गई ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कैंटीन भंडार विभाग (भारत) द्वारा रम की खरीद

४७४ **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १० मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कैंटीन भंडार विभाग (भारत) द्वारा दुगने मूल्य पर रम खरीदने के बारे में जांच प्रतिवेदन पर अन्तिम रूप से विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). रम क्रय से सम्बन्धित इन्क्वायरी रिपोर्ट का निरीक्षण किया गया है, और फैसला किया गया है, कि रम के ब्योरे के अनुरूप होने पर, चालू वर्ष में, हर खरीदे जाने वाले माल का नमूना चखने के पश्चात्, रम की राशि, कम से कम टेण्डर सिद्धान्त के अधीन प्राप्य की जाये। खरीदने के इस ढंग पर चलते हुए, प्राप्त अनुभव को सामने रखते हुए, इस पर समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जायेगा।

रम के पहले क्रयों के बारे में मामले की विस्तार-पूर्वक जांच की जा रही है।

Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act

475. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the section 187 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 regarding the safeguard of the Scheduled Tribes on lands has been enforced throughout Tripura State; and

(b) if not, the special reasons for non-enforcement so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

U.N. Research Projects Schemes for India

476. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Council of the U.N. Special Funds has approved two Training Survey and Research Projects Schemes for India;

(b) if so, details of this scheme; and

(c) the nature of assistance to be given by the United Nations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). So far 15 Indian projects have been accepted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund. Details of these projects are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 57].

(c) Equipment, Experts and Fellowships.

Indian Citizenship of Prof. Haldane

477. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1180 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Prof. Haldane has been given Indian Citizenship; and

(b) if so, when was the citizenship granted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) 11th May, 1961.

Arrest of Foreigners

478. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreigners were arrested by Naihati Station Railway Police, Sealdah Section, Eastern Railway towards the latter part of April, 1961;

(b) if so, the number of such foreigners and the country to which they belong and whether they had passports with them;

(c) what they were doing there at the time of arrest; and

(d) what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes, five Japanese nationals were arrested. They were in possession of passports.

(c) They were taking snaps of the railway track and the station premises, Kanchrapara, without prior permission of the Railway authorities.

(d) The foreigners after being arrested were enlarged on bail the same evening as it was found that they were staff members of a Japanese firm which had submitted a tender for electrification of the Sealdah-Ranaghat Section. They were taking snaps of the railway tracks and the station premiees, Kanchrapara, with a view to making closer study of the same and as such appeared to have been acting in good faith. Their cameras and the exposed films were, however, seized.

Barauni Refinery

479. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of Indian Refineries paid a visit to Moscow recently to discuss certain issues connected with the Barauni refinery;

(b) if so, what were the points discussed; and

(c) with what result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points discussed were:

(i) Revision of the pattern of production, particularly to eliminate Jute Batching Oil and inclusion of Lubricating Oil.

(ii) The delivery schedule for the equipment/materials to be supplied by the Russian organisation; and

(iii) Revision in the foreign exchange cost.

(c) The Soviet authorities have agreed to these changes.

Refining and Marketing of Oil

480. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to consider the grant of refining and marketing rights to a company in addition to producing of oil, if the foreign collaboration agreed to accept a minority share in the new venture;

(b) if so, how many requests for grant of these rights on the aforesaid terms have been received; and

(c) from which companies?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) do not arise.

Achieving Economic Growth

481. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has decided that the country's economic growth must be achieved without accelerating tendencies for wide income disparities and concentration of wealth and power; and

(b) if so, whether the State-owned industrial credit and financial institutions have been asked to review their investment policies in view of this decision, and if so, with what response?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The objective that economic growth should be achieved without accelerating tendencies for wide income disparities and concentration of wealth and power has been emphasized by the National Development Council and the Planning Commission.

(b) To start with, a review of the investment policy of the Industrial

Finance Corporation has been undertaken and is in progress.

T.A. and D.A. Rules for Ministers

482. Shri Raman: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to change the D.A. & T.A. rules for the Ministers when they go to their constituencies for election compaign on the eve of General Election; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Under the existing instructions, no travelling or daily allowances etc. are admissible to Ministers for journeys performed by them in connection with election campaign. It is not proposed to make any change in these instructions.

(b) Does not arise.

Playgrounds in Schools and Colleges of Punjab

483. { Shri Daljit Singh: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government to Punjab State for providing Playgrounds in the schools and colleges during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, names of schools and colleges benefited by it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. The scheme of providing playfields in educational institutions has been transferred to the State Sector in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

S.C. & S.T. in Government Service

484. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services in our country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services as on January 1, 1960 was as follows:

Scheduled Castes	12.13%
Scheduled Tribes	1.94%

Monuments in Punjab

485. { Shri Daljit Singh: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total amount allotted for the maintenance and repairs of centrally protected monuments in Punjab State for 1960-61 has been utilised; and

(b) the amount allotted for 1961-62 for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a). Most of it was utilised.

(b) Rs. 58,844/-.

Legal Aid to Harijans

486. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for giving legal assistance to Harijans in 1960-61 and 1961-62 by the Harijan Welfare Board in Delhi; and

(b) the items on which amount has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):

(a) 1960-61	—	Rs. 5,000
1961-62	—	Rs. Nil

(b) A part of pleaders' fees.

Ex-Servicemen in Punjab

487. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Hoshiarpur and Kangra districts of Punjab separately to whom land has been allotted so far for cultivation; and

(b) the natures of other financial assistance given to them so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The required information is given below:—

Hoshiarpur	166
Kangra	9

(b) Financial assistance which varies according to climatic conditions, nature of the soil, extent of land and the type of settlers, has been given to the settlers in the form of provision of tractors, bullocks, implements, wells tube wells, houses and for the general development of the colony.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes

488. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Kumbhar:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Tangamani

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of money State-wise for award of scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for the Post-Matric studies for 1961-62; and

(b) the amount given so far (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 58].

Murders in Himachal Pradesh

489. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders committed in Himachal Pradesh during 1961 so far;

(b) the number of cases which have been challanned; and

(c) the number of those which have been convicted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). 14 cases of murder were reported in 1961 (Upto 30th June 1961) of which 7 have been challanned and are pending in Courts. 6 are pending investigation and 1 has been cancelled.

Advocates Act, 1961

490. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961;

(b) the steps taken to have uniform scale of stamp duty for enrolment as Advocates in all States;

(c) the present stamp duty in different States payable on enrolment as advocates; and

(d) the steps taken to complete the elections envisaged in the Act?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) A notification bringing Chapters I, II, and VII of the Advocates Act, 1961 into force with effect from the 16th August, 1961 was issued on the 7th August, 1961. Steps are being taken to constitute the State Bar Councils and the Bar Council of India under the Act. For this purpose, it is necessary for the High Courts to frame rules under section 57 of the Act for elections to the State Bar Councils and for the Supreme Court to frame rules under that Section for elections to the Bar Council

of India. Some High Courts are ready with their rules which will be promulgated as soon as Chapter VII of the Act in which section 57 occurs, comes into force on the 16th August, 1961. Other High Courts are preparing rules under that section, and they have been requested to frame the rules as early as possible. The Supreme Court is also preparing rules under section 57 of the Act for elections to the Bar Council of India.

(b) This matter was discussed at the Law Ministers' Conference held at Srinagar in June, 1960 and the Conference recommended that the total fee payable by an advocate on enrolment should not, inclusive of the Advocates Bill (now the Advocate Act, 1961) exceed Rs. 500|-. The State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for implementing the decision reached at the last Law Ministers' Conference.

(c) The necessary information is available at page 573 of the Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission on the Reform of Judicial Administration which has already been laid on the Table of the House and which was distributed among all the Members of Parliament. The relevant extract from the Report is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 58]. The latest information was called for from the State Governments. Replies have been received from a few State Governments only. The Governments of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have intimated that they are charging a stamp duty of Rs. 750|-. The Government of Orissa has stated that they charge a stamp duty of Rs. 250|- in respect of persons having more than 10 years practice and Rs. 625|- in respect of other persons.

(d) The necessary steps to complete the elections will be taken by the High Courts and the Supreme Court after the rules for elections to the Bar Councils are promulgated by the High Courts and the Supreme Court under section 57 of the Act.

Commonwealth Defence Conference on Clothing and General Stores

491. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Seventh Commonwealth Defence Conference on Clothing and General Stores was opened at the Royal Commonwealth Society in U.K. and held its deliberations from June 23 to July 12, 1961;

(b) how the delegate from India was selected and what contribution was made by him in the deliberations; and

(c) the necessity of attending such conference particularly under the aegis of a Royal Society?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Senior Defence Scientist who was the Head of a major Defence Research Laboratory was selected as a delegate from India. He presented a number of technical papers contributed by the various Defence Research and Development establishments.

(c) The Conference is held in rotation every two or three years in one of the Commonwealth countries. Apart from being concerned with important subjects of Defence interest, the Conference provides a valuable opportunity for discussion with leading Scientists of other Commonwealth countries. The Conference was not held under the aegis of a Royal Society but under the Commonwealth Joint Services Committee on Clothing and General Stores, of which India is a member.

Children's Act, 1960

492. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in implementing the provisions of the

Children Act, 1960 in Union Territories;

(b) which of the States in India have their own laws similar to the Children Act passed by the parliament;

(c) the names and provisions in brief of the particular State Acts and achievements so far in those States; and

(d) the steps taken by Centre to have a uniform law for the children in the whole of India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Administrations of the Union Territories concerned are framing necessary rules in consultation with the Government of India;

(b) and (c). The requisite information, which is still being gathered, will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(d) This aspect of the matter was examined but it was found neither practicable nor possible to have a uniform law for the purpose, in view of the relevant provisions of the Constitution of India and the diverse needs of the States.

Bhilai Steel Plant

493. **Shri Kistaiya:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether final payments have been made to the contractors of Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) what is the total amount due for payment?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Final payments have been made to those contractors who have completed the works entrusted to them in terms of contracts entered into with them and whose accounts have been finalised.

(b) There is no delay in payment to the contractors.

(c) Does not arise.

Flood Victims in Tripura

494. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of lives and property during the floods in Tripura in June, 1961;

(b) the relief given;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Administration have asked for substantial financial assistance for relief of victims of recent floods;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of India have taken any steps to save the Union Territory of Tripura from the recurrent floods; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (f). The material is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the Houe.

Oil in Gandhinagar

495. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling operation in well No. 1 of the Gandhinagar Gujerat has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) When drilling in this well had progressed down to 1405 metres, indications of oil and gas were noticed in the drilling mud. Further below at about 1500 metters depth, the

quantity of oil and gas in the mud increased to such an extent that it became difficult to control the well and continue drilling. After reaching depth of 1587 metres the conditions became very difficult and it was decided to stop further drilling.

Damage to Central Government Property in Assam

496. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount of loss suffered by the damage to Central Government property including railways during the recent disturbances on language in Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Extension of Madras Dramatic Performance Act to Delhi

497. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend the Madras Dramatic Performance Act of 1954 to Delhi; and

(b) if so, from when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A proposal to repeal the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi and to extend in its place the Madras Dramatic Performances Act, 1954, was approved by the Delhi Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 26th June, 1961, but no final decision has been taken in the matter so far.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय और इस के संलग्न कार्यालय

४९८. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय और उस के संलग्न कार्यालयों में कुल कितने अनुभाग हैं और उन में से कितने अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग पर्याप्त संख्या में हैं; और

(ख) ऐसे अनुभागों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें टिप्पण तथा पत्रों के प्रारूप हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नियम पुस्तिकाओं और प्रपत्रों आदि का अनुवाद

४९९. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २० मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितनी असांविधिक नियम, पुस्तकों, प्रपत्रों और अन्य साहित्य का हिन्दी अनुवाद किया जा चुका है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा असांविधिक नियम पुस्तिकाओं, फार्मों आदि का हिन्दी में जो अनुवाद किया जा रहा है, उस की स्थिति १-८-६१ को इस प्रकार थी :-

(१) उन नियम-पुस्तिकाओं (मैनुअल्स) की संख्या जिन का अनुवाद हो गया है और जांचा जा चुका है. . . .

(२) उन नियम पुस्तिकाओं (मैनुअल्स) की संख्या जिनका अनुवाद हो चुका है और जिन्हें जांचा जा राहा है ३८

(३) उन फार्मों की संख्या जिन का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है. . . . २७०

(४) उन नियमपुस्तिकाओं (मैनुअल्स) की संख्या जिन का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है १६

सरकारी संकल्प

५००. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा गत तीन महीनों में कितने संकल्प प्रकाशित किये गये और उन में से कितने संकल्प अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किये गये; और

(ख) जो संकल्प हिन्दी में नहीं प्रकाशित किये गये उन का क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) गत तीन महीनों में ५२ संकल्प प्रकाशित किये गये। उन में से २ संकल्प अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित हुए ।

(ख) सरकारी छापाखानों में हिन्दी छपाई के अभी काफी साधन नहीं हैं ।

हिन्दी पुस्तकें

५०१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६०-६१ में मंत्रालय ने परीक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के बारे में कितनी पुस्तिकायें प्रकाशित कीं और उन में से कितनी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कीं गइ ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : प्रकाशनों की कुल संख्या ८ थी और चूंकि ये प्रकाशन समस्त राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं के लिये थे, इसलिये ये सब अंग्रेजी में थे । परन्तु स्थानीय अधिकारियों को आदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे इन प्रकाशनों को स्थानीय आवश्यकतानुसार हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद करा लें ।

विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत

५०२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत के लिये सरकार ने जनवरी, १९६१ से अब तक कितने ऐसे आवेदन-पत्रों को नामंजूर किया है जो व्यापारिक प्रयोजन से विदेश यात्रा से सम्बन्धित थे; और

(ख) इन में से कितने सरकारी व्यक्तियों के थे और कितने गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों के थे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

भूसाबाग महल, लखनऊ

५०३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ में भूसाबाग महल के ऐतिहासिक महत्व के बारे में क्या सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी है कि इस महल को किसने बनवाया था और यह कब बना था;

(ख) क्या इस की देख-भाल पर सरकार कुछ व्यय करती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना व्यय करती है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उप-मंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

अल्प बचत योजना के अधीन प्राप्त धनराशि

५०४ { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्प बचत योजना के अधीन पिछले छः महीनों में सरकार को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) इस धन का उपयोग किन-किन कामों पर किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जनवरी से जून १९६१ तक की छमाही में लगभग ५१.२८ करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) दूसरे बाजार ऋणों की तरह छोटी बचतों से इकट्ठा हुई रकमें भी किसी खास काम के लिये अलग नहीं रखी जातीं, बल्कि सरकार के पूंजीगत खर्च के लिये उपलब्ध होती हैं ।

राज्य मूल्यांकन एककों के पदाधिकारियों का प्रशिक्षण

५०५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर-अक्तूबर १९६० में राज्य मूल्यांकन एककों के अफसरों के जो छः सप्ताह का प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम हुआ था, उस में कितने राज्यों ने भाग लिया; और

(ख) छः राज्यों में मूल्यांकन एकक स्थापित करने का जो स्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन था उस पर कब तक अमल शुरू हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) १२ राज्यों और ३ संघ क्षेत्रों ने ।

(ख) जैसे ही योजना का अन्तिम रूप से अनुमोदन हो जायेगा ।

Change of Capital of Assam

506. { **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Assam have proposed changing the Capital from Shillong to Gauhati;

(b) whether any financial aid grant from the Union Government is provided for the proposed change of Capital; and

(c) if so, the amount provided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

T.A. and D.A. to Ministers

507. { **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 4550 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) the amounts of allowances and compensatory allowances with particulars, paid to the Cabinet Ministers including the Prime Minister, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, in addition to their salaries during the year 1960-61 in details; and

(b) the amounts drawn towards D.A. and T.A. by the Prime Minister, each of the Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries during 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dividend Declared by H.A.L.

508. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the amount of dividend declared by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore even since its incorporation as also the amount of reserves built during the same period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The company declared a dividend of 3 per cent on paid-up share capital during 1949-50. The amount of dividend aggregating to Rs. 5,25,000 was however not paid in cash but utilised for issuing additional shares to the two participating Government shareholders.

The company has built up a total reserve of Rs. 2,45,89,750 upto the year 1959-60.

अंग्रेजी का केन्द्रीय संस्थान, हैदराबाद

५०९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हैदराबाद स्थित अंग्रेजी के केन्द्रीय संस्थान में कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों का प्रबन्ध है;

(ख) वहां वर्ष में कितने पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने अब तक अनुदान के रूप में उस संस्थान को कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) प्रत्येक नियत पाठ्यक्रम के लिये ६० ।

(ख) चार चार महीने के दो नियत पाठ्यक्रम और लगभग छः सप्ताहों की अवधि का एक अल्पकालीन सेमिनार-सहित-प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम ।

(ग) ३०-६-१९६१ तक १५,७८,००० रुपये ।

बहरों और विक्लांगों को छात्रवृत्तियां

५१०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बहरे और विक्लांगों को छात्रवृत्तियां दिये जाने की शर्तें क्या हैं: और

(ख) १९६१-६२ में अब तक इस प्रकार की छात्रवृत्तियां कितने लोगों को दी जा चुकी हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है । सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६०]

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

५११. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किया है कि मंत्रालय के उन अनुभागों में, जहां हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या अधिक हो, हिन्दी में काम शुरू किया जाये, ताकि हिन्दी सीखे हुए कर्मचारी हिन्दी न भूल जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन मंत्रालयों के किन किन प्रभागों (डिवीजनों) के किन किन अनुभागों (सैक्शनों) में अब तक क्या क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह आदेश अभी हाल ही में जारी किये गये हैं और उन के स्पष्ट परिणाम की आशा इतनी जल्दी नहीं की जा सकती ।

Archaeological Excavations by Allahabad University

512. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a stone fortress, palace of the early kings of Kaushambi and an ancient walled city situated on the bank of the river Jamuna 60 miles away from Allahabad has been discovered by the excavation conducted by the University of Allahabad; and

(b) if so, what light is thrown on Indian History?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discovery has proved conclusively that masonry architecture in India evolved independently without the influance of either the Persians or the Indo-Greeks.

Production of Pipes in Rourkela Pipe Plant

513. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of big diameter pipes in Rourkela Pipe plant in July, 1961; and

(b) whether this production has exceeded the production of June, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 487 Nos. weighing about 366 tons.

(b) No Sir.

Oil From Russia

514. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shipment of oil from Russia was received by the Indian Oil Company since May, 1961; and

(b) if so, how it is being disposed of?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by M/s. Indian Oil Company Ltd., five shipments of 14222 metric tons of High Speed Diesel Oil and 40272 tons of Kerosene Oil have been received by them from May, 1961 to 31st July, 1961. These products are being and will be sold through normal marketing channels of the Indian Oil Company Ltd., *viz.* Co-operative Societies, individual dealers and supplies to Government indentors.

Fine for violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

515. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Miniser of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appeal of Mr. S. A. Dange for reduction of fine imposed upon him for breach of foreign exchange rules has been decided; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gadget for Reduction in Petrol Consumption

516. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Gadget has been invented which can reduce petrol consumption, etc.; and

(b) if so, whether it has been tested by Defence and Home Ministries?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Government is not aware of the invention of any new gadget which can reduce petrol consumption.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans for Refugees in Tripura

517. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura Administration has submitted a proposal for sanctioning 25 lakhs rupees for giving loan to the eligible refugee loanees of Tripura and that proposal is long pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to sanction the amount asked for?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It was represented to the Ministry that discontinuance of assistance to a large number of refugees left over who were eligible for such assistance was causing dissatisfaction and that these loans should be continued for some time. The Chief Commissioner, Tripura, was asked to report facts and he has done so. The proposals of the Chief Commissioner are under examination.

Inquiry into the Conduct of Assam Officials

518. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government had recently approached the Central Government to lend the services of some senior officers to conduct an inquiry into the alleged partial behaviour of the officers in the Cachar District of Assam during the disturbances there;

(b) if so, whether Government complied with the State Government's request; and

(c) the number of officers whose services were lent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam had requested the Central Government for the return of two Indian Administrative Service officers belonging to their cadre for work in connection with the emergency in the State. Subsequently, they have withdrawn their request in respect of one of these officers and the case of the second officer is under the consideration of the Central Government.

Payment to Palai Bank Depositors

519. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank has started making preferential payments to Fixed Deposit Account Holders;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a large number of Fixed Deposits Account Holders have not so far received this payment;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) by what time the Official Liquidator is expected to make this payment to such Account Holders?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) The Official Liquidator is making preferential payments to all the depositors including those who had fixed deposit accounts with the bank. Out of a total of 76,686 depositors, notices for payment have been issued upto July 24, 1961 to 70,232 depositors.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The High Court has granted time till October 15, 1961 for making preferential payments to the depositors, including fixed deposit account holders.

Payment by Palai Central Bank Against Each Account

520. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons having both the Savings Bank and Fixed Deposit Accounts with the Palai Central Bank have been paid a sum of Rs. 250/-against each account;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by what time, the Official Liquidator is expected to make payments to persons having both the Accounts?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Official Liquidator has been making preferential payments to all the depositors of the bank, subject to the maximum amount of Rs.250/-for payments to any one depositor in respect of the accounts in his individual capacity. The Court has extended till the 15th October, 1961 the period within which these payments are to be made, and it is expected that except for the accounts in respect of which a set-off has been claimed or in respect of which the addressees cannot be traced, the preferential payments will be completed by that date.

Lady Chatterley's Lover

521. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether D. H. Lawrence's book 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' is prohibihited from circulation for the whole of India or certain States are selected for the purpose; and

(b) what are the basic reasons for putting a ban on the circulation of this book either for the whole country or certain parts of it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Government of India are of the view that the unexpurgated edition of the book "Lady Chatterley's Lover" attracts the provisions of section 18(c) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, which prohibits the bringing into the country of any obscene book. The entry of the book into any part of the country is prohibited.

Manufacture of Guns

522. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and type of guns manufactured in the factories of Himachal Pradesh during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the number of these guns disposed of during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

	Breech-loading guns	.. 1744
	Muzzle-loading guns	.. 37.
(b)	Breech-loading guns	.. 1605
	Muzzle-loading guns	.. 17.

Collections Under Small Savings Scheme

523. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected under Small Savings Scheme during 1960-61 in Punjab; and

(b) what amount has been paid to the agents as commission during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 6.10 crores approximately.

(b) Rs. 4.55 lakhs approximately.

Gift of Printing Press from West Germany

524. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared the list of places to be visited by the West German Technical

Mission to select the site for location of the Printing Press gifted by West Germany to print childrens' books;

(b) the names of places listed; and

(c) what are the particular requirements of the Press and conveniences of a place that favour the location of the Press?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These will need to be settled in consultation with the proposed delegation of German experts.

Food Shortage in Dharmanagar

525. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious food shortage at Kanchanpur, Pecharthal of Dharmanagar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Barauni Refinery

526. { **Shri Hem Barua:** / **Shri Kalika Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact fact that contract for setting up the Public Sector Refinery at Barauni in Bihar was recently finalised between Indian Refineries Ltd. and the Soviet Organisation, Tjazpromeksport; and

(b) if so, the details of this agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad details of the contract concluded are as follows:

1. *Equipment*—The Russian organisation will supply 38075 metric tons of equipment and spare parts at a total cost of 25,515,000 Roubles (twenty-five million five hundred and fifteen thousand Roubles) C.I.F. Calcutta port. The equipment/materials will be shipped in both Russian and Indian ships in the ratio 50: 50. The F.O.B. cost in the case of equipment carried by Indian ships shall be 7½ per cent. less than the C.I.F. cost. These costs will, however, be proportionately reduced to the extent indigenous equipments and materials are available.

2. *Delivery Schedule*—The equipment for the first phase of the refinery to a processing capacity of 1 million tons of oil per year comprising an atmospheric and vacuum unit, a coking unit and first stage of thermal power station shall be supplied before December, 1961. The equipment for the second phase of the refinery to a processing capacity of 1 million tons of oil per year comprising atmospheric unit and vacuum unit, Bitumen unit and the second stage of the thermal power station will be supplied by June 1962. The equipment for the third stage i.e., Kerosene treating unit and units for the production of base lubricating oils will be supplied between July 1963 and October 1963.

3. *Technical Assistance*—The Soviet specialists and interpreters will be deputed in adequate numbers for rendering technical assistance in the construction, erection and operation of the refinery.

4. *Training of Indian Technicians*—Adequate number of Indian trainees will be given Industrial/Technical training in the U.S.S.R. in the construction, operation and maintenance of the oil refinery.

5. *Terms of payment*—Payment for equipment to be supplied under the contract and deputation of Soviet specialists and interpreters shall be met out of the credit provided by the Government of U.S.S.R. to the Government of India.

Oil Exploration in Gangetic Regions

527. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have asked the Union Government to undertake oil exploration in the Gangetic regions of the State through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this proposal?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Geological and geophysical survey parties of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have already conducted surveys in parts of West Bengal *viz.* Burdwan, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar. The programme of further exploration work will be considered after the data collected so far are carefully analysed and interpreted.

Merit Scholarships to Children of School Teachers of Orissa

528. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently decided to award sixteen merit scholarships every year to the children of primary and Secondary School Teachers of Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, whether any amount of money has already been sanctioned for the current year.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scholarship amounts will be disbursed when selections have been finalised.

General Elections for Orissa

529. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Third General Election to Lok Sabha from Orissa will be held; and

(b) whether the entire expenditure in connection therewith will be borne by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The General Election to Lok Sabha in Orissa will be held early in 1962 along with the General Elections in other States. The exact dates for the General Elections have not yet been finally decided but the Election Commission has come to a provisional conclusion that the last week of February 1962 would be the best period for the poll.

(b) The question is under consideration.

HF-24

530. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rewards have been announced to workers connected with the successful completion of the HF-24 project, and also others of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of workers that these rewards have covered, category-wise and whether this cash reward is paid at uniform rates to workers of whatever category it might be?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A lump sum award of Rs. 50 each is payable to all employees more directly connected with the construction of the HF-24 and a lump sum of Rs. 20 each to other employees. The awards are payable only to those employees whose basic salary is Rs. 500 and below per month. 16,983 workers benefited by the awards, and their break-up category-wise is as follows:-

supervisory staff ..	1,716
non-supervisory staff ..	
(a) factory Departments	9,753
(b) administrative Departments ..	5,514
TOTAL	16,983

Economic Growth

531. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the figures cited

by the U.N. world economic survey for 1960 to the effect that India's rate of economic growth during the last ten years has been lower than that of most under-developed countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into this aspect of our economic growth, and taken steps to improve the situation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) In the World Economic Survey 1960 published by the United Nations, the latest year covered, in the case of India, in 1957-58. In that year national income declined by about 1 per cent as compared to the preceding year, on account of a sharp fall in agricultural output caused by a widespread drought. According to estimates made by the Planning Commission the country's national income (at 1960-61 prices) increased from Rs. 102.4 abjas in 1950-51 to Rs. 145 abjas in 1960-61 showing a rise of 41.6 per cent over the decade or an average annual increase of 4·16 per cent.

Secondly, figures of national income given in the World Economic Survey 1960 purport generally to represent changes in the Gross Domestic Product, while in the case of India they are on a net basis, i.e. excluding depreciation.

(b) Government, however, are aware of the need to step up the rate of economic growth. One of the principal aims of the Third Five Year Plan is to secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, the pattern of investment being designed also to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent plan periods.

Godown Keepers in Ordnance Factories

533. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the godown keepers in Ordnance Factories are eligible for promotion to supervisor 'B' grade;

(b) if not, the reason therefor;

(c) the number of godown keepers promoted as supervisor during the period from April 1950 to April 1961; and

(d) what are other channels of promotion for godown-keepers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 69.

(d) The other channel of promotion of Godown keepers is to the grade of Junior Gate keepers.

Foreign Exchange for Students

534. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grant of foreign exchange, to students going abroad for higher studies is further tightened during recent months; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Owing to deterioration in the foreign exchange position, some further restrictions on release of exchange for individual visits had to be introduced. To the extent feasible every attempt is made to accommodate requests for remittances for educational purposes. There has been some tightening with regard to non-technical subjects and foreign exchange is now released for post-Graduate studies in arts and science subjects, provided the applicant has obtained a first class Bachelor's Degree or holds at Master's Degree in India. A few other subjects like Accountancy, General Nursing and Cinematography, for which increasing facilities are now available in India, have been put on the banned list. However, where admissions were secured prior to 31st March,

1961 and where exchange would have been allowed but for these restrictions, foreign exchange will be released for courses commencing in 1961.

Loan and Grant to Utkal University

535. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan or grant paid to the Utkal University during Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any loan or grant has been paid to the Utkal University during the Second Five Year Plan period for construction of hostels; and

(c) if so, how much?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) (i) Grant Rs. 36,85,045·24.

(ii) Loan Rs. 7,50,000.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 7,50,000 (Loan).

Census in Seraikella and Kharswan (Bihar)

536. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of Oriya-speaking people as recorded in the census of 1961 Seraikella and Kharswan in Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The information will be available by 1963 when the enumeration schedules are expected to be finalised.

Central Secretariat

537. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ban on fresh recruitment to Central Secretariat is to be extended as a measure of economy;

(b) if so, to what categories of posts;

(c) whether direct recruitment to I.A.S. and I.P.S. is to be affected;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government received any representation from associations as to this decision by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The reference is presumably to the ban on recruitment imposed last year initially for a period of one year. A copy of the instructions issued by Government on the subject was placed on the Table of the House on 19th February, 1960, in reply to Starred Question No. 242. The ban has been extended upto the end of 1961.

(b) The ban applies to posts of all categories other than those required for Plan schemes and security purposes but administrative, executive or ministerial posts in a Ministry or in an attached or subordinate office are not being treated as posts in connection with Plan schemes.

(c) No.

(d) The ban does not apply to normal recruitment by competitive examinations for maintaining the strength of cadres of various organised Services *e.g.*, the All India Services.

(e) No.

Casual Labour

538. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to para. 4 of the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 8(2)-Est. (Spl)./60, dated 24th January, 1961 and to state:

(a) whether detailed instructions have been issued regarding selections for appointment to regular establishments from casual labour; and

(b) if so, the details of such instructions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the instructions issued (Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 6/52/60-Ests.(A), dated the 16th February, 1961) is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 61].

कनाडा द्वारा डालर का अवमूल्यन

५३९. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कनाडा की सरकार ने जून, १९६१ में डालर का अवमूल्यन कर दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का भारत की वित्तीय स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) कनाडा के डालर की विनिमय-दर घटाने के लिये कनाडा की सरकार २१ जून, १९६१ से कनाडा विनिमय निधि के साधनों का उपयोग कर रही है ।

(ख) भारत की वित्तीय स्थिति पर कनाडा के डालर के अवमूल्यन (डेप्रिसिएशन) का सिर्फ मामूली असर पड़ सकता है, क्योंकि जितना माल बाहर से मंगाया जाता है उस का लगभग ३ प्रतिशत ही कनाडा से मंगाया जाता है और जितना माल भारत से बाहर जाता है उस का लगभग २ प्रतिशत ही कनाडा जाता है । जहां तक भारतीय रुपये का सम्बन्ध है, कनाडा से भारत आने वाली चीजें सस्ती पड़ेंगी । और उस देश से मिले हुए ऋणों के मूल और ब्याज आदि के चुकाने में कम खर्च बैठेगा । लेकिन भारत से कनाडा भेजा जाने वाला माल कनाडा के डालरों में कुछ मंहगा पड़ सकता है ।

Loss of Government Securities

540. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a packet containing Government securities worth about 56 lakhs dispatched by the agent of the State Bank, Dhanbad to the Reserve Bank, Calcutta disappeared;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A packet containing the lower halves of Government promissory notes of the aggregate face value of Rs. 56 lakhs which was despatched on 20th May, 1961 under registered and insured post from the Dhanbad Branch of the State Bank of India to the Bank's Local Head Office at Calcutta is reported to have been lost in transit The matter is under investigation by the postal authorities. The upper halves of the notes despatched in April, 1961 were, however, received intact, and as duplicates of the relative notes are being obtained by the State Bank of India, there has been no loss to the bank.

जोशीमठ के निकट विमान दुर्घटना

५४२. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १ मई, १९६१ को जो विमान जोशीमठ के निकट गिरा था उस में बैठे सभी लोग नहीं मरे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि विमान द्वारा खाई में बिस्कुट और फल गिराये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन लोगों को बचाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) से (ग). विमान में सवार ९ व्यक्तियों में से ५ का देहान्त हो गया था । शेष चार जीवित

रहने वालों का उद्धार कर लिया गया है, इसलिये, उन के लिये विमान द्वारा खाद्य पदार्थ गिराने की आवश्यकता नहीं ।

विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटाना

५४३. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में लगी विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को हटाने के लिये सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना क्या है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) और (ख): इस विषय में सरकार की सामान्य नीति प्रधान मंत्री ने १३ मई, १९५७ को अपने वक्तव्य में सदन के सामने स्पष्ट कर दी थी । संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में भी इसी नीति के अनुसार कार्य हो रहा है ।

जबलपुर और विक्रम विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपति

५४४. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय और मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन के विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय में कितने उप-कुलपतियों ने काम किया; और

(ख) उन में से कितने उप-कुलपति होने के साथ साथ अन्य सरकारी पदों पर काम करते थे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Pay Scales of Officers

545. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised pay scales for the commissioned officers of Indian Army were to be applicable from 1st April, 1960 while the revised pay scales for J.C.Os. are applicable from 1st July, 1959;

(b) what is the reason for this difference;

(c) whether it is a fact that commissioned officers have not been given revised pay scales even from 1st April, 1960; and

(d) whether Government will expedite implementation of its decision in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) Substantial improvements have been effected in the pay scales of officers. The decisions had necessarily to be of an *ad hoc* character having regard to the finances involved.

(c) and (d). Government orders regarding revised pay scales of Service officers (except for certain categories) were issued on the 12th June, 1961, and the accounts authorities are taking action to refix the pay of these officers with effect from the 1st April, 1960 and to pay the arrears of pay to these officers. It is expected that the payment of arrears of pay will be completed in the near future. Orders regarding revised pay scales for categories of officers not covered by the above orders will be issued as soon as possible.

Smuggling by a Swiss National

546. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Swiss National has been hauled up by Bombay Customs for smuggling of gold bullion and Indian currency on the 16th July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). One Roger Antoine Gentina who holds a

Swiss Passport, arrived at Santa Cruz Airport on the 16th July, 1961 by an International flight from Geneva. On a search of his person by the Bombay Customs officials, he was found to be wearing a specially made jacket under his shirt into which were sewn 45 slabs of gold bullion weighting about 15·750 Kgs. and valued at Rs. 1,89,000 approximately. He was also found to be in possession of Indian currency notes of total value of Rs. 500. He was arrested and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. one lakh. Investigations are in progress.

Sale of Government Securities

547. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government securities were not sold according to the target in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. The net market borrowings by the Centre and States during the Second Plan period were of the order of Rs. 753 crores and exceeded the Plan target by Rs. 53 crores.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Loans

548. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government loans do not attract the public because of their not fetching real price of it in future; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to attract the public by keeping and giving prices of loan worth of it in future?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. Government loans are usually over-subscribed

(b) Does not arise.

Free Compulsory Education in Union Territories

549. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Union Territories and some of the States Free Compulsory Primary Education up to the age of 11 has been introduced; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3033/61].

Printing of Fake Dollar Notes

550. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons have been arrested in the Capital for alleged printing of fake dollar notes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Three persons were arrested in Delhi on the 20th and 21st July, 1961, by the Bombay Police. The Delhi Police assisted the Bombay Police in searching some places in Delhi. The search resulted in the recovery of a treadle machine, a process camera, printing ink and blocks and certain documents pertaining to the manufacture of dollar bills. Further investigation is being conducted by the Bombay Police.

Houses for Flood Victims at Poona

551. **Shri M. B. Thakore**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to send army personnel to help the State Government for the construction of houses for the flood victims at Poona;

(b) if so, the total number of troops that will be employed and expenses incurred by the Government; and

(c) whether any army personnel have been sent either in Bihar or Kerala?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) At the request of the civil authorities, 100 nissen huts are being constructed by the Army at Poona for the flood victims.

(b) The number of troops employed varies from day to day. On an average about 450 Army personnel have been employed daily. As regards the expenditure incurred by Government, the cost of the nissen huts and other construction material is about Rupees three lakhs. This cost plus the additional expenditure incurred by troops (which does not include their normal pay and allowances), will be recovered from the State Government.

(c) No, Sir. Request for military assistance for such tasks has not been received from either of these States.

Iron and C.I. Sheets for Gujarat

552. **Shri M. B. Thakore**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that required material for building construction i.e., iron and corrugated sheets is not available in the market in Gujarat State and many other places in India on reasonable prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the prices on which the said materials are sold openly?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). With increased availability of iron and steel in the country, the supply position of steel required for construction of buildings has become easier, although there is still a shortage in respect of corrugated sheets. It is not unlikely that in some places some unscrupulous persons sell these materials at more than the controlled rates.

Unauthorised Cultivation of Tobacco

553. **Shri Ram Garib**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh cases of unauthorised cultivation of tobacco have been detected in Kangra, Gurdaspur and Rohtak districts of Punjab during the last 6 months; and

(b) if so, how many and whether there are any habitual offenders among them who have been fined or brought to book more than once and what action has been taken against them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No case of unauthorised cultivation of tobacco in contravention of rule 15 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, was registered in the districts of Kangra and Rohtak during January to June, 1961. However, five such cases were registered in the district of Gurdaspur during the said period and are under departmental action. There is no habitual offender among them.

Late Duty Allowance

554. **Shri Ram Garib**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that late duty allowance was paid to Government staff on hourly basis for attending office early, i.e., before the normal office hours of 10 O'clock but under the recent orders made applicable from June 1, 1961, this concession has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the existing orders and if so, when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government servants performing overtime work prior to the commencement of the prescribed hours of work in addition to putting in work during their prescribed hours were entitled to draw late duty allowance in terms of the earlier orders and are still entitled to draw overtime allowance in terms of the recent orders.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agriculture Development Finance Corporation

555. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India with the consultation of Reserve Bank propose to set up Agriculture Development Finance Corporation in near future; and

(b) if so, what are its functions, personnel and sources of income etc.?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration and no final decision has been taken.

यमुना में नाव दुर्घटना

५५६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर :
श्री वारियर :
श्री कोडियान :
श्री व्रजपेयी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में २३ जुलाई को यमुना में जो नाव दुर्घटना हुई थी जिस में १७ व्यक्ति डूब गये थे उस के सिलसिले में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) उस का क्या परिणाम हुआ है; और

(ग) दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लालब हादुर शास्त्री): (क) से (ग): दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त ने उक्त नांव दुर्घटना की जांच करने के लिये एक अतिरिक्त जिलाधीश को प्रतिनियुक्त (depute) किया है। जांच का काम अभी आरम्भ ही हुआ है और इस के पूरा होने में कुछ समय लगेगा ।

Holiday Trip for Delhi Students

557. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether holiday trips were arranged for poor children in Delhi this summer; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dead Body of a Girl in Delhi Drains

558. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a body of a girl was found dead in dry drain near Nizamuddin area in New Delhi on the 1st July, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the police have not been able to trace the culprits; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to find out the culprits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The case has been worked out. One of the two persons suspected in the case has confessed his crime.

Strike in Rourkela Steel Plant

559. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1000 employees in the Rourkela Steel Plant had been on strike from June 13, 1961;

(b) what were the grievances of the striking employees; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet the demands of the striking employees?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). About 186 workers of a civil engineering contractor went on strike on the 13th June 1961 as a protest against the retrenchment of two workers by the contractor.

(c) A settlement was reached between the civil engineering contractor and the workers' union on the 18th June 1961 under which the contractor agreed to withdraw the retrenchment notice served on the two workers.

Purchase of Arms from U.S.A.

560. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with the Government of United States for the purchase of arms; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the deal and what kind of weapons have been agreed to by the U.S. Government for supply to India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Examination for Selection of Section Officers in Central Secretariat

561. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when the result of the Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in June 1960 for Selection of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service for promotion to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Section Officers was declared;

(b) how many persons have been declared successful and recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment as Section Officers;

(c) whether the appointment orders have been issued in respect of persons declared successful and recommended by the U.P.S.C.; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the date by which necessary orders will be issued?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) On the 24th April 1961.

(b) Forty-four.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Oil in Ankleshwar

562. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been struck in Ankleshwar at well No. 14 on the 20th July, 1961;

(b) if so, what are the estimated reserves of oil in this well; and

(c) what are the total estimated reserves of oil in these several wells worked in this area at Ankleshwar since the beginning of this year?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reserves of oil are not estimated for individual wells.

(c) It will be possible to make an assessment of available oil reserves in Ankleshwar area only after the wells have been put under production for some time during trial production.

Students in Polytechnics

563. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students in Government-sponsored

Polytechnics could not secure 50 per cent marks in the qualifying examination; and

(b) if so, the cause of this poor result?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) According to the survey carried out in 1960-61, a large proportion of students admitted to polytechnics had secured less than 50 per cent marks in the qualifying examination.

(b) The various causes have yet to be investigated in detail.

---

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INSURANCE ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table.

(i) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938:—

(a) The Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681 dated the 10th May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3029/61.]

(b) The Insurance (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 867 dated the 8th July, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3029/61.]

(ii) a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1206 dated the 24th May, 1961 under sub-section (6) of section 101A of the Insurance Act, 1938. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3034/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:

(i) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 800 dated the 17th June, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3035/61.]

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 801 dated the 17th June, 1961 making certain further amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See* No LT-3036/61.]

(iii) Notification No. S.O. 1299 dated the 3rd June, 1961 fixing revised rates of duty of excise on coal and coke, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3037/61.]

EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE LAW COMMISSION

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Eighteenth Report of the Law Commission on the Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1886. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3038/61.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE ALL-INDIA INSTITUTES OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1958-59 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3039/61.]

MINING LEASES (MODIFICATION OF TERMS) AMENDMENT RULES ETC.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad): I beg

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 1st April, 1961 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2829/61.]

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:

(a) The Minerals Conservation and Development (First Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 651 dated the 6th May, 1961.

(b) The Minerals Conservation and Development (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 951 dated the 22nd July, 1961.

(c) Notification No. G.S.R. 880 dated the 8th July, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3040/61.]

(iii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3041/61.]

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (PAY) RULES ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg:

(i) to relay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 418 dated the 1st April, 1961 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2896/61.]

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:

(a) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 604 dated the 29th April, 1961.

(b) The All India Services (Conditions of Service—Residuary Matters) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688 dated the 20th May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3042/61.]

CENTRAL EXCISE (AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy each of the following Rules under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 613 dated the 29th April, 1961.

(b) The Central Excise (No. 8 Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 628 dated the 27th April, 1961.

(c) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 858 dated the 1st July, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3043/61.]

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Custom and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 609 dated the 29th April, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 610 ated the 29th April, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 612 dated the 29th April, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 643 dated the 6th May, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 644 dated the 6th May, 1961.

(f) G.S.R. No. 671 dated the 13th May, 1961.

(g) G.S.R. No. 672 dated the 13th May, 1961.

(h) G.S.R. No. 692 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(i) G.S.R. No. 693 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(j) G.S.R. No. 694 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(k) G.S.R. No. 695 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(l) G.S.R. No. 738 dated the 3rd June, 1961.

(m) G.S.R. No. 756 dated the 1st June, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3044/61.]

(iii) a coy of Notification No. G.S.R. 697 dated the 20th May, 1961 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 188 dated the 18th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3045/61.]

(iv) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 673 dated the 13th May, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 690 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 736 dated the 3rd June, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3046/61.]

(v) a copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Second Amendment Rules 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 608 dated the 29th April, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and

Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

(vi) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 755 dated the 1st June, 1961, issued under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3047/61].

(vii) a copy of Notification No. F.3(31)/58-Fin(E) published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 13th July, 1961 making certain further amendments to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as extended to Delhi. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3048/61.]

(viii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, making certain further amendments to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 769 dated the 10th June, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 770 dated the 10th June, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3049/61.]

(ix) a copy each of the following schemes under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949:—

(a) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Kottayam Orient Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the State Bank of Travancore published in Notification No. S.A. 1102 dated the 16th May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3050/61].

(b) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of New India Limtied and its amalgamation with the State Bank of Travancore published in Notification No. S.O. 1103 dated the 16th May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3051/61.]

(c) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Seasia Midland Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1104 dated the 16th May, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3052/61].

(d) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Venadu Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the South Indian Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1105 dated the 16th May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3053/61.]

(e) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Poona Limited and its amalgamation with the Sangli Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1203 dated the 23rd May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3054|61.)

(f) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bharat Industrial Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Bank of Maharashtra Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1291 dated the 31st May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3055/61.]

(g) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Poona Investors Bank Limited and its amalgamation with Sangli Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1292 dated the 31st May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3056/61.]

(h) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Konkan

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Limited and its amalgamation with the Bank of Maharashtra Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1293 dated the 31st May, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3057/61.]

(i) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Wankaner Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company Limited published in Notication No. S.O. 1360 dated the 12th June, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3058/61.]

12.03 hrs.

NOTE ON SUGAR POSITION AND EXPORTS

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a note on sugar position and exports.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): You had directed the Minister to supply all the information that was asked for in the supplementaries. All that information has not been supplied. Only the information that was given in answer to the questions has been supplied.

There are four aspects which are to be considered: production, distribution.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing. Does he want to put off his discussion today?

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: No, Sir.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): More time should be given.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I want the time to be extended.

Mr. Speaker: If he is not satisfied that all the information that he wants has been given, does he want this discussion to be put off?

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I do not want it to be put off. I only wanted to point out that all the information was not given.

Mr. Speaker: There is no purpose. Let him say all that in the discussion.

Shri A. M. Thomas: All the relevant information has been given except the points raised by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh with regard to cost of production in other countries. We have not got the factual data. How can we give it?

Shri S. L. Saksena: This is a very important question affecting millions of cane-growers. Will you extend the time for discussion?

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. If the House is willing to sit, I am always willing. Does the hon. Member guarantee quorum? As soon as he speaks, he goes away.

Shri S. L. Saksena: It may be taken up at 4 O' Clock.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware this is a matter on which a number of hon. Members would like to speak. We will have one hour today, and, to avoid our adjourning for want of quorum, we shall have one hour more on another day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It may be tomorrow; otherwise we will lose the trend.

Mr. Speaker: It can be today and tomorrow, an hour each.

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-FIFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

STATEMENT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION AND COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN AID

..**The Minister of Finnance (Shri Morarji Desai)**: The statement is 3½ pages. May I lay it on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the foreign exchange position and also a copy of the communique on the financial aid to India issued by the Consortium of Governments and Institutions interested in development aid to India, at the conclusion of the meeting in May-June, 1961. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 62].

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1578

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): In a supplementary question arising from Starred Question No. 1578 answered on the 18th April, 1961, Shri V. P. Nayar wanted to know, which members of the Committee on Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare represented Physical Education, which of them represented Recreation and which of them represented Youth Welfare.

In reply I had stated "There is no separate representation as such. The Committee consists of some Hon'ble Members of Parliament. They are Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri Asoka Mehta, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan. These are some of the M.P.'s. Then there are Shri G. D. Sondhi, Shri P. M. Joseph and Shri Fyzee and others."

The position, however, is that Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan is not a member of Parliament now and that Shri Fyzee has since resigned the membership of the Committee and has been replaced by Shri R. K. Kapur, Joint Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education.

12.07 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): On behalf of the Minister of Defence, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of the sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of the Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and of the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of the sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of the Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and of the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948."

The motion was adopted

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1(h) of the Ministry of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. F. 11-7/60. C.I., dated the 30th March, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology for the next term, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1(h) of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. F. II-7/60. C.I., dated the 30th March, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology for the next term, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following motion moved by Shrimati Violet Alva on the 8th August, 1961, namely:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1961."

Shri Thimmaiah was in possession of the House.

Time allotted is 6 hours; time taken 5 hours; balance 1 hour. How long does the hon. Minister propose taking?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): About half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Shri Thimmaiah may continue his speech.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I was saying yesterday that the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes gives out a true picture of these people in so far as the social and economic conditions of these people are concerned. Many efforts have been made by the Government and by the non-official agencies to remove untouchability in this country. But inspite of their best efforts, to a very large extent, untouchability persists in all the villages. It is very unfortunate that the Commissioner does not say anything in his report about the villages where untouchability does not exist. He says that the State Governments prepare a list of the villages where untouchability still exists. It is a well known fact that untouchability exists in almost every village. Why should we not insist upon the State Governments to submit a list of villages where it does not exist. In the next report, I hope the Commissioner would try to include this information. If he wants to apply the test, he can ask the State Governments to furnish a list of villages where the wells are commonly used by Harijans, Scheduled Caste people and other caste Hindu people. If he shows such villages, we can say that untouchability is abolished in those villages. I know untouchability cannot be abolished within a few years; it takes a lot of time. As the economic development and educational advancement proceed, I think untouchability will vanish. But I do not wish the efforts of the Government or the non-official agencies should cease. I think the people who are assigned this work lack training and they do

not have any background. So, these workers who tackle the problem of untouchability and who make propaganda for its abolition must be given a sort of training. A lot of workers have been appointed in the community development projects—level workers and gram sevikas. They can easily and effectively tackle the problem but they are not given proper training. Of course they are given training in economic and other matters for community development but these workers under the social welfare board and the block development officers are not trained to do this work for the removal of untouchability. The non-official agencies paid by the Government should submit a list of workers who are engaged in this propaganda and they should open certain centres for their training.

As far as economic development is concerned, we know that the country has developed to a certain extent but the Scheduled Caste people are not getting any benefits from the general schemes, i.e., schemes which are not exclusively meant for them. I have said several times that the benefits of the general schemes should go to the Scheduled Caste people in proportion to their population. For instance the Community Development Ministry earmarked a certain amount of money for each development block to spend for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste people. Why not the Government insist that in the general scheme, wherever it is possible, a certain amount should be spent for the benefit of these people? I can give concrete examples. For the development of agriculture, large sums of money are allotted but how much is given as loan or subsidy to the Scheduled Caste people for agricultural purposes? I put this question. Why not ask the State Governments as to how much is spent out of the general scheme for the development of agriculture as far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned. Why not ask a similar question as far as the cottage industries and small scale industries are concerned? Why not the State Governments allot some money for these people to start small scale and cottage industries. They will not do it as they think in a narrow circle: some limited money is allotted to them and they can take advantage of that facility and not be given money out of the general funds. The Government should insist upon the States to see that some money is earmarked from the general schemes for the industrial and agricultural development of these people.

Land reforms are coming into existence. I do not know how many State Governments are taking interest to see that the lands go also to these people. In my State there is a rule that a certain percentage of the cultivable waste land should be given to the Scheduled Caste people wherever available; a certain percentage is to be reserved for them.

Now-a-days, we are speaking of panchayat raj and panchayats are coming into existence. Being innocent people the Scheduled Castes people may not have an effective voice in them. In Mysore they have given instructions—they have made it a rule—that each panchayat should spend a certain amount of money among the Scheduled Caste people in proportion to their population in that area. I hope the Central Government would see that in the panchayat areas, these people are not met with any injustice and that a certain amount is earned for their uplift. These are all suggestions for the implementation of the State Governments and the Central Government should insist that the State Governments follow all these suggestions, so that these people may benefit from the development works that go on throughout this country.

Now, I will come to the services. Government is saying that the number of Scheduled Caste people in the services is increasing every year. It is a good thing that the number of these people is increasing. But you will have to see the number of jobs created and the number of recruits that

[Shri Thimmaiah]

have come in every year. Then you will find how small is the number of these people who have been appointed. They say that the number of IAS officers is also increasing. Maybe, in the past 4-5 years about 3-4 officers must have been added. But the number of IAS officers that had been recruited is quite large. The Central Government say: let the State Government recommend Scheduled Caste officers and we are prepared to appoint them. But when it is done so, we have seen instances where these recommendations have been completely rejected by the Central Government. Do you call it sympathy of the Central Government? If they are recommended by the respective State Governments, is it justice on the part of the Central Government to reject that list? Therefore, I submit to the hon. Home Minister to look into this injustice and see that the Scheduled Caste officers who find a place in the list are not rejected.

Recently, the Supreme Court has given a judgement that there should be reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in selection posts also. The Constitution provides that if a certain section is not adequately represented in the Government service, it should be given a certain reservation. The Constitution is there and the provisions of the Constitution are also there. Though the intention of the Constitution-makers was very good and though the intention of the leaders of this country is also very sincere, in the course of the implementation, we meet with all sorts of impediments, and all sorts of difficulties are met with in getting our proper representation in the Government service.

The difficulty in the main is this. I do not rather suspect the intentions of the Government or the intentions of the leaders of this country. But I suspect the mischievous tendencies of some of the officers who are in the Government service and who try to flout the purposes and provisions of the Constitution. The judgement of the Supreme Court has stated that reservation is not *ultra vires* of the Constitution as far as selection posts are concerned. This judgment was delivered about two to three months back and the Home Ministry is still examining how to fulfil the idea contained in the judgment and how to make provisions for reservation in selection posts. Of course, the Railway Ministry is going ahead with the implementation of the reservation. Even in the railways, where they are sincerely trying to implement this, you know the mischief that they are playing in the process of implementation. First of all, when they want to give reservation in the selection posts, the first mischief that they play is, they try to minimise the number of selection posts to as much as possible. They want to put the number as less as possible. The second mischief that they try to play is, without the notice of the higher authorities, they make *ad hoc* promotions and thus see that the Scheduled Caste people never get their quota at all in the selection posts. The third mischief that they play is—this is especially in the Railway Ministry of which we have knowledge—that when they call for the interview of the Scheduled Caste candidates according to the reservation order of the Railway Board, they try to select as far as possible the junior-most man from among the Scheduled Castes. Formerly, when there was no reservation, they used to say that for the selection posts, the seniormost man should be selected and the junior man should not be selected. Now, what they say is, the junior man will be selected on the ground that he is more intelligent than the senior man. Do you know the purpose in appointing the junior man? If the senior man is selected and comes up to the

next cadre for reservation he will go up still further and higher. Therefore, they do not want the senior man; they want the junior man to be appointed, who can be stopped or dedayed from going up for some more years, and not the senior man. If such a mischief is played, can we expect any justice from this sort of officers who are serving in the Government deparements? It is all right that the Constitution is there and the intention of the Government is there. But during the implementation, these officers, in spite of their high qualification, lack culture and broadmindedness. I am sorry to state that this is a serious state of affairs in this country.

We speak very well of the oneness of this country, the unity of this country and the integrity of this country, as if we are not part of this country at all 'and as if the Scheduled Caste people are not part of the society at all'. After all, we are not requesting you to give us more. We are only praying that you must give what is due to us as your own brothers. We for ourselves in fact never want this provision to remain in the statute-book for ever and be branded as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or other backward classes. But the Indian society is such that you cannot be responsible or I cannot be responsible for that. The fact is there, namely, there is a set of backward and depressed people. If you want to see India strong, if you want to see the society strong, every part of it should be strong. Therefore, you must naturally give nourishment to the part which is weak. And this is the nourishment which we want you to give, namely, the reservation, etc., to which I have referred. You are not giving us anything extra. It is not therefore injustice if we ask for our dues. You give us justice, according to what is written in the Constitution, so that we can come to your level. It is not selfishness or communal mindedness if we demand our dues according to the Constitution. We are not requesting anything more. We are now subject to injustice and communalism. A country which suffered subjugation, which suffered under alien rule, today says to the world that "we oppose in any part of the country any subjugation." Likewise, a suffering class will always demand justice and they will always fight for justice. After they come to the level of their brothers, there will not be any need to say "Do justice to us." Some people imagine in the air that "if these people are led to that sort of development, they will become highly communal" and all that. But I may say that there is no example in history to show that the Scheduled Caste people proved communal or proved dangerous to this country and to the interests of the nation.

Therefore, I would submit to the House and to the Government to take things realistically and face them. Do not give us anything extra. Do not give us anything which is out of the rules. But do justice according to what is provided in the Constitution. That is my humble submission.

With these words, I end.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Nobody as from Assam has spoken.

An Hon. Member: Nobody from Rajasthan also.

Mr. Speaker: I think nobody has spoken from among those representing Assam. I think a representative from Delhi has spoken. Shri Basumatari.

Shri Basumatari: I am thankful to you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to speak on this subject. I have listened carefully to the speeches made by some hon. Members yesterday and today. I find that some of the Members have not carefully observed what is actually contained in the report and what is the actual meaning of the report. This report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[Shri Basumatari]

reveals how the question of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been adequately considered by the State and how the representation of these classes in the services has not been considered. The report also reveals that in the matter of developmental activities too, much attention has not been paid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I am sorry to find some Members saying that "why the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Tribes are displeased." It is not a question of displeasure. It is a question of fact. We know how the tribals have advanced in the matter of education and how far they have come up economically. We know everything about these things. If we compare the whole picture of society and whole picture of India to what they were formerly, the picture has quite changed. But the lot of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not changed. Therefore, I do not understand why some hon. Members say that we are not pleased at all.

I cannot but refer to one hon. Member, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, who was making some observations about enumeration in the census. You know that in a democratic country population is the main factor and everything is done on the basis of population. If money is allotted, it is allotted on the basis of population. So, we wanted that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people must be enumerated community-wise and that was kindly accepted by the Home Ministry. Therefore, I am sorry to note Shri C. K. Bhattacharya saying that these communities need not be enumerated community-wise; he said that doing so would lead to some apprehension and to communalism, etc. I want just to remove the idea that that will lead to communalism. It will not and does not lead to communalism. As one of the leading Members, I request him to accept this problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a national problem. If you take it as a national problem, only then can the development of the tribal people take place easily.

Just now, my hon. friend Shri Thimmaiah pointed out how justice was not done to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in regard to the services and also in regard to the developmental activities. So, I do not want to repeat what he has said. All that I want to point out to the hon. Minister is that when some money is allotted, that money does not go to the developmental activity for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have had occasion to visit almost all tribal areas many times in every State. I regret to say what I have found there. I must say with regret that though the intention of the Government of India is all right and is wise, the State Governments have not implemented the proposals and intentions. Even though there is a Constitutional provision in the matter of appointments, we have found the Ministers themselves saying somewhere that the Government cannot consider the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointments even though there are constitutional provisions. They say suitable candidates are not available. What is the meaning of a suitable candidate? It is a matter of opinion. You may think one man is suitable and another man may think he is not suitable. Our lot is decided by this word 'suitable'. If you go to areas which are more advanced or developed, such as South India and West Bengal, you will find that there the condition of the tribals is the most miserable.

We have found that in some States 80 per cent of the tribals are landless. If you go into that history, you will find that the land has been taken away by the non-tribals. They lend money to the tribals and the Scheduled Caste people, who have to pay interest at the rate of 90 per cent or 80 per cent

After two years, they squeeze out their lands and take them. The question is how to develop them economically. If you want to develop them economically, you must provide them land, because they are the agriculturists.

We have found that in some places tribals who are called hill tribes are not hill tribes at all. They have been pushed up the hills by the non-tribals by squeezing their land. Unless you makes some law to prohibit the transfer of land to non-tribals the lot of the tribals cannot improve. The tribals have to take shelter on the roadside and on river banks, but when objection comes from some other quarters and they have to shift from those places also.

Yesterday some hon. Member mentioned that these tribal people are not happy and we do not think about them. We have found that many industries have been established and the victims have always been the tribals. They are displaced from their lands. We are not so mean as to object to the starting of industries by the Government for the development of the country, but we want that the tribals who are displaced should be rehabilitated somewhere nicely with all the provisions that they need.

Yesterday my hon. friend, Shri Hansda, referred to some tribals in Assam. He said, they are tribals in the other States, but as soon as they enter the tea gardens in Assam, they are not recognised as tribals. I do not deny it. I want to add to it rather. In some other States, specially Madhya Pradesh, even in their own State, they are not recognised as tribals, not to speak of them entering into another State. Some of the areas have been declared as tribal areas. Inside the tribal areas they are recognised as tribals, but outside the declared areas, they are not recognised as tribals, they are classified as backward classes. As a result, there are 12 lakhs of left-out tribals in Madhya Pradesh, 6 lakhs in Orissa and 2½ lakhs due to the reconstitution of the State of Andhra. Some communities are taken as tribals in Telangana area, but not in Hyderabad area. Due to these irregularities, about a crore of tribals have been denied the facilities given to them by the Government under the Constitution. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to remove these irregularities and allow those tribal people to enjoy the same facilities with their other brethren.

Another point is about the scheduled areas. What was the purpose of declaring a particular area as scheduled area under the Constitution? The purpose was to give protection from exploitation, from land alienation and to give them all facilities free of exploitation. But it is not done. The question is why the tribal people have not been brought to the same level as other people. It is not a question of our displeasure. It is a question of sentiment. Unless you remove these irregularities, this feeling cannot be removed. I would request hon. Members to consider why the scheduled tribes are not happy. The Minister of Home Affairs is holding the portfolio of the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But the Ministry of Home Affairs has to look to other things like law and order. Law and order problem is so acute that they have little time left to look to the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Therefore, I would request the Minister to create a separate department in the Ministry to concentrate its whole attention on the development of the tribal people and scheduled castes and tribes.

About education, at the time of independence, the percentage of literacy for the whole of India was only 5 per cent; now according to the 1961 census, it has gone up to 46 per cent. But if you look at the percentage of literacy of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, it is only 2 or 3 per cent. We are blamed that the scheduled castes and tribes are not happy even though they get all the facilities like scholarships, etc. I am a member of the governing body of some colleges

[Shri Basumatari]

in Assam and I have found that almost non-tribal students are getting scholarships. I have no objection to other enjoying the facilities, but they should not question the scheduled tribes getting all facilities. Of course, I canot blame the Government. They have established so many multipurpose and tribal blocks in many areas. The area has been developed, but the tribal has not developed. By the construction of road, there is facility and convenience for the money-lenders to have easy access and exploit the tribals. Out of the money given for the development of tribal areas, only 10 per cent goes to the tribals and the rest goes to the non-tribals. We do not grudge that; let them enjoy, but the question is, why should they blame the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes that they are enjoying all the facilities and still they are not happy? It is a very bad allegation.

When the Constitution was framed, you were also there, Sir. We discussed the matter and provided for a reservation period of ten years. When this question was discussed in the Constituent Assembly, it was pointed out that ten years are not adequate. The Prime Minister then made an observation that all the leaders of the country put their heads together to develop the under-developed people; this provision of 10 years is not adequate. We now find—it is clear from the speeches made—that they have not put their heads together to develop the tribal people and the Scheduled Castes.

With these few words, Sir, I request that the leaders of the country should put their heads together as desired by the Prime Minister and bring up the tribal people and the Scheduled Castes people.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : (बीकानेर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

आज किस जिम्मेदारी के साथ हरिजनों की प्रगति के लिए कार्रवाई हो रही है इसका अन्दाजा आप इसी बात से लगा लीजिये कि जो सन् १९५९–६० की रिपोर्ट है उसको सन् १९६१ के अगस्त मास में यहां पेश किया जाता है । इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि हरिजनों की प्रगति में कितनी दिलचस्पी ली जा रही है । मेरी तो यह धारणा बन गयी है कि हरिजनों के काम को अब केवल रस्मिया तौर पर किया जाता है । जैसे हम कोई राष्ट्रीय पर्व मनाते हैं उसी तरह वर्ष में एक बार हम इस रिपोर्ट को पार्लियामेंट में लाकर उस पर चर्चा कर लेते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस गति से काम किया गया तो इस कांग्रेस का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा ।

आज हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने चर्चा की और हरिजनों की उन्नति के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९४७ में जो दंगे हुए थे और देश में जो हालात पैदा हुए थे और जो रिफ्यूजीज का प्राबलम सामने आया था उसको सरकार ने ईमानदारी से समझा और उस समस्या को हल कर दिया । और मैं समझता हूं कि आज वह समस्या बाकी नहीं है । यह मैं मानता हूं कि हरिजनों की समस्या शरणार्थियों जैसी समस्या नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी ऐसा कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमारी सरकार इस समस्या का समाधान न कर सके । मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें कई कारण हैं । कोई प्लान के बगैर यह काम नहीं हो सकता । मैं देखता हूं कि लगातार सन् १९५२ से चाहे वे हरिजन हों या आदिवासी हों, वे यह महसूस करते हैं और इसके लिए मांग करते आये हैं कि अगर इस समस्या का हल करना है तो इसके लिए अलग से एक मंत्रालय स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन सदस्यों की मांग के बावजूद भी

सरकार ने अभी तक इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया ।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार जो पैसा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हरिजनों की उन्नति के लिए खर्च करती है उसका अधिकतर भाग तो राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों पर ही खर्च हो जाता है । जो सोशल वैलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट है पहले तो उसका डाइरेक्टर होता है, उसके नीचे असिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर होता है, और उसके नीचे कितने ही अन्य कर्मचारी होते हैं और अगर उनके सारे दफ्तर और व्यवस्था का खर्चा मिला कर के देखा जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो रुपया सरकार खर्च करती है उसका एक आना ही हरिजनों पर खर्च होता होगा । हालांकि सरकार बहुत पैसा खर्च करती है लेकिन वह सही तरीके से खर्च नहीं होता । बहुत सा पैसा बीच में खर्च हो जाता है ।

जहां तक छात्रवृत्ति का सवाल है, पहले जो सेंटर से छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती थी तो सीधे हरिजनों को मिलती थी । लेकिन अब वह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा, बल्कि पंचायतों द्वारा दी जाती है । बहुत सी पंचायतों में ऐसे आदमी हैं जो हरिजनों से ईर्ष्या द्वेष रखते हैं और हरिजनों को बहुत कम पैसा देते हैं और बाकी पैसा दूसरे मदों में खर्च कर देते हैं । तो इस तरह से वजीफों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है । इस तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

हरिजनों के आवास की समस्या है । आज तक हरिजन पशुओं की तरह रह रहे हैं उनके गांवों में छोटे छोटे मकान हैं । अभी तक उनके मकानों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है । सरकार उनको जो मकान बनाने के लिए सबसिडी देती है वह बहुत कम होती है । सरकार को चाहिए कि उनको मकान बना कर दे, गांवों में भी और शहरों में भी, उनको कम पैसा न देकर उनको ये मकान बनाने में कर्ज के रूप में दिये जायें और उस कर्ज पर ब्याज न लिया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि वे लोग आहिस्ता आहिस्ता इस कर्ज को भर सकते हैं । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता ।

आज जो हरिजनों की कालोनीज बसायी जाती हैं वे शहरों से दूर होती हैं, मैं तो उनको अछूत बस्तियां कहता हूं । आज हमको लालच देकर शहरों की जमीन हम से ले ली जाती है और हमको दूर बसा दिया जाता है । लेकिन जब तक हम अक्लवालों के पास नहीं रहेंगे तब तक किस तरह से हमारी स्त्रियों और बच्चों में शिक्षा और सभ्यता आ सकती है । जब हम बड़े लोगों के साथ बैठेंगे तो उनको देखेंगे और जैसे वे करते हैं वैसा हम भी करेंगे । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता और हमको अलग बसाया जाता है ।

इसी तरह से हरिजनों के उद्योग धन्धों का हाल है । मैं कई बार इसके बारे में कह चुका हूं । हमारी सरकार ने विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज की ओर ध्यान दिया है । लेकिन हमारा अनुभव है कि जब से सरकार के इस विभाग ने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है तब से वे हरिजन जो अपने काम के मालिक थे अब नौकर और मजदूर रह गये हैं । हरिजनों के पास चमड़े का उद्योग था लेकिन उसमें अब अन्य लोग घुस गये हैं और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना कर उस धंधे से लाभ उठा रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि स्वयं हरिजनों को ही कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां बनानी चाहिएं और सरकार उन पर अपना नियंत्रण रखे और जो लाभ हो वह श्रम करने वालों को मिले । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता और दूसरे उससे फायदा उठाते हैं ।

हमारी खेती की समस्या है । आज अवस्था यह है कि हरिजनों के पास जीवन निर्वाह के लिए खेती की जमीन नहीं है । अगर राज्य सरकारें ठीक तरह से काम करें तो इस दिशा में कुछ काम हो सकता है । राजस्थान में अन्य लोगों को दो मरबा तीन मरबा जमीन देते हैं लेकिन हरिजनों को ६ या ७ बीघा देते हैं और १२ या १५ बीघा

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं देते । आवश्यकता तो सब की एक समान है, फिर यह अन्तर क्यों किया जाता है । कपड़े की, खाने की और दूसरी आवश्यकताएं तो हरिजनों की भी वही हैं जो दूसरे लोगों की हैं लेकिन किसी को अधिक जमीन दी जाती है किसी को कम । अगर इस प्रकार का भेदभाव हरिजनों के साथ स्वतंत्र भारत में और विशेषकर कांग्रेस के शासन में होगा तो कैसे कल्याण हो सकता है । मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं । भूतपूर्व राज्यों ने यह नियम बनाया था कि जो हरिजन आदि सैनिक राज्य की मिलिटरी से रिटायर हुए हों उनको जमीन दी जाये । जब मेरा ध्यान इस ओर गया तो मैं ने श्री कृष्णा मेनन साहब से और स्वर्गीय पंत जी से इस बारे में निवेदन किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि तुम ऐसे लोगों की अर्जी दो । मैंने अर्जियां दीं और उस पर चार पांच अन्य मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट ने हस्ताक्षर कर सिफारिश की । वह अर्जियां राज्य सरकार के पास भेजी गयीं लेकिन दो तीन साल हो गये उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ । बल्कि राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी लोग मुझ से गुस्से और हो गये । वह कहते हैं कि ऊपर से हुक्म ले आये लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि तुमको जमीन कैसे मिलती है । वह अर्जी जिस पर कि पंत जी और श्री कृष्णा मेनन साहब की सिफारिश थी और जिस पर पांच संसद सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर थे, सिफारिश थी, उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया है । राज्यों में यह हो रहा है । अगर यही स्थिति रही तो हरिजनों का कल्याण कैसे होगा । सरकार ने अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए कानून बना दिया है । लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि कोई पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर मेरे घर मेहमान के तौर पर खुशी से आना पसन्द नहीं करता । एक दफा श्री जगजीवन राम जी तो इस गरीब का घर देखने आये थे । मैंने समझा कि अन्य लोग शायद इसलिए नहीं आते हैं कि मेरा घर अच्छा नहीं है । इसलिए मैंने कर्जा लेकर एक अच्छा सा मकान बनाया, लेकिन आज तक कोई कांग्रेसी मंत्री मेहमान के रूप में मेरे घर पर नहीं आया । वह बड़े बड़े सेठों के घरों में जा कर ठहर जाते हैं और सरकिट हाउस में जाकर उतर जाते हैं लेकिन जोकि हरिजन संसद् सदस्य हैं उन के घर में मेहमान के रूप में भी नहीं जाते । जब कांग्रेस वालों का यह हाल है तो हम दूसरों के बारे में क्या कहें । इस तरह हमारी अस्पृश्यता की समस्या कैसे हल हो सकती है । हमारे विधान में अनटचेबिलिटी और छुआछूत को गैर-कानूनी बताया गया है । लेकिन आज भी राजस्थान में जो कुएं तालाब हैं उन पर हरिजन को समानता से पानी भरने का अधिकार नहीं है । इन बातों के कारण आज गांवों में हरिजनों के कत्ल होते हैं । मगर किसी को कोई सजा नहीं की जाती । राजस्थान में इस तरह हरिजनों के १३ कत्ल हुए । पुलिस ने मामले चलाये लेकिन किसी को सजा नहीं हुई बताई । यह कितने दुःख की बात है कि हरिजनों को कीड़े मकोड़ों की तरह कुचल दिया जाता है लेकिन किसी को सजा तक नहीं होती । क्या इस प्रकार की चीजें कांग्रेस के राज्य में शोभा देती हैं । मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

आज देश के अन्दर जो गवर्नमेंट आयी है उसने हरिजनों को संसद् में, विधान सभाओं में, स्थान दिया है । इस कारण लालच के वशीभूत से कुछ लोग हमारे पास आते हैं । तुलसी दास ने कहा है कि :

सुर नर मुनि जन की यह रीती,
स्वार्थ लाभ करहिं सब प्रीती ।

जब से मैं पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हुआ हूं बहुत सी शिक्षित हिन्दू बहिनें हमारे पास आती हैं और कहती हैं कि हमको नौकरी नहीं मिलती इसलिए आप हमको शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का सर्टिफिकेट दे दें तो हमको नौकरी मिल जायेगी । मैं कह देता हूं कि यह तो

असम्भव है । आज बेकारी है इसलिए ये बहिनें मेरे पास शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का सरटिफिकेट लेने आती हैं । मैं ऐसी बहिनों से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे जातिवाद की दलदल से निकलें और अन्तरजातीय विवाह करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी नौकरी की समस्या हल हो सकती है ।

मैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि सवर्ण जाति की ऐसी लड़कियों को जोकि जाति पांति के बंधन तोड़ कर अन्तर्जातीय विवाह हरिजन भाइयों से करती हैं उनको हरिजनों के समान अवश्य नौकरियों आदि में रिजर्वेशन पर स्थान दिया जाय । लेकिन यदि देखा जाय कि यह ऊंची जाति की लड़कियां महज नौकरियों की लालच में आकर जाति पांत का बंधन तोड़ कर हरिजनों से विवाह कर लेती हैं और शादी करने के दो, चार महीने के बाद तलाक दे देती हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि फिर उनको उन नौकरियों से हटा दिया जाना चाहिए । मनुष्य का स्वभाव बहुत लालची होता है और इसके कारण बहुत धोखेधड़ी चलती है । अगर नौकरी पाने की लालच में कोई ऊंची जाति की लड़की एक हरिजन से शादी कर लेती है और फिर थोड़े ही दिन बाद तलाक दे कर उसको छोड़ देती है तो यह चीज निहायत नावाजिब है और मैं इसको कतई पसन्द नहीं करता । वैसे जहां तक अन्तर्जातीय शादियों का ताल्लुक है सरकार को और उसके बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों को उसके लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और हमारे मंत्री लोगों को ऐसी शादियों में शरीक होना चाहिए और इस जाति पात के बंधन को तोड़ने का प्रयास करना चाहिए । हमारा भारत देश एक धर्मप्राण देश है और यहां पर अनेक जातियों के लोग रहते हैं और उनके भिन्न भिन्न रीति रिवाज हैं और उनके चलते साधारण आदमियों को उन बंधनों को तोड़ कर बाहर निकलने में एक संकोच और हिचकिचाहट होती है और यह हमारे बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों आदि का कर्तव्य है कि इस चीज को जैसे भी हो प्रोत्साहन दें ।

यह ठीक है कि आपने अस्पृश्यता निवारण के हेतु कानून बना दिया है लेकिन केवल कानून बना देने से ही यह कलंक हमारे देश से मिटने वाला नहीं है । उसके लिए हमें मनुष्यों में परस्पर प्रेम, भाईचारा और आपस में सहयोग करने की भावना जगानी होगी । जितना काम प्रेम और भाईचारे से हो सकता है उतना कानून से नहीं हो सकता है । हमने कानून से पहले कई चीजें करवाने की कोशिश की लेकिन वहां पर झगड़े खड़े हो गये और लोगों में आपस में राग, द्वेष और ईर्ष्या पैदा होगी । कानून से हम कुएं से पानी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं लेकिन कानून से किसी की सहानुभूति प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते । कानून से हम मंदिर में प्रवेश कर सकते हैं मगर कानून से हम किसी के हृदय के अन्दर प्रवेश नहीं कर सकते । कानून से हम किसी कुर्सी पर भले ही बैठ सकते हैं लेकिन किसी के दिल के ऊपर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं । इसके लिए हममें नैतिकता चाहिए, सेवा भाव चाहिए और ईमानदारी चाहिए । जब तक देशवासियों के अन्दर यह चीजें नहीं आयेंगी तब तक इन सब बातों के लिए अर्थात् अस्पृश्यता निवारण के मार्ग में बहुत कठिनाइयां आयेंगी ।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हरिजनों की घरेलू इंडस्ट्रीज को पनपाया जाय और उनको सभी धंधों में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये । उनको सरकार ऋण दे और जो चीजें वे पैदा करें उनके बेचने के लिए सरकार बाजार में उचित व्यवस्था करे । अधिक से अधिक उनको इस बारे में सहूलियत दी जाय और ऐसा होने पर ही हरिजनों का उत्थान हो सकेगा अन्यथा नहीं । राजनैतिक उत्थान तो इस सरकार ने हरिजनों का कर दिया है लेकिन हमें उनका सामाजिक उत्थान और आर्थिक उत्थान भी करना है ।

[श्री प० ला बाल्पाल]

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे हरिजन भाई मिनिस्टर्स हैं, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स हैं और विधान परिषदों के भी वे सदस्य हैं और ग्राम पंचायतों के भी कुछ हरिजन मेम्बर्स होते हैं। लेकिन यह १, २ परसेंट प्रतिनिधित्व मिलने से तो हरिजनों का उत्थान होने वाला नहीं है। अब पचायतों में वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार नामिनेट किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरीके से पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलीज के अन्दर रिजर्वेशन है उसी तरीके से उनके ऐरिया का भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए ताकि वहां से हरिजन चुन कर आ सकें। अब इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं अगर हरिजन हरिजन के खिलाफ भी लड़े। जाहिर है जो उनमें योग्य होगा वह चुना जायगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे राजस्थान में पंचायतों के अन्दर हरिजनों के लिए एक स्थान सुरक्षित हो।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह मैंने जो चंद एक सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मंत्राणी महोदया अवश्य ध्यान देंगी और हरिजनों के उत्थान के वास्ते जो धीमी गति से कार्य हो रहा है उसमें तेजी लायेंगी।

यह खुशी की बात है कि श्री श्रीकान्त सरीखे पुरुष इस कमिशन के चेअरमैन हैं लेकिन वे भी लाचार हो जाते हैं क्योंकि उनकी भी तो लिमिटेशंस हैं। अब उनका काम तो सरकार को रिपोर्ट देना ही है और सिफारिशें करना है। इससे ज्यादा अधिकार तो उन्हें प्राप्त नहीं है लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि बजट की तरह यह रिपोर्ट लैप्स नहीं होती है और हर साल इसके द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया जाता है। मुझे पूर्ण आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारी मंत्राणी महोदया इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कुछ उठा न रक्खेंगी और मैं ने इस सिलसिले में जो थोड़े से सुझाव उनकी सेवा में प्रस्तुत किये हैं उन पर ध्यान देंगी।

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon any hon. Member, I want to know how many hon. Members want to participate in this discussion. I will try to note down their names here. I will begin from one end. The names are: Shri Ganpati Ram from Uttar Pradesh, Shri Lachi Ram from Himachal Pradesh, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri from West Bengal, Shri Sadhu Ram from Punjab, Shri Padam Dev from Himachal Pradesh, Shri Paika Murmu from Bihar, Shri Mohan Nayak from Orissa, Shri Siddiah from Mysore, Shri K. C. Jena from Orissa, Shri Ignace Beck from Bihar, Shri B. C. Mullick from Orissa, Shri Bal Raj Madhok from New Delhi, Shri B. C. Kamble and a number of others. I shall give opportunities for hon. Members from those areas which have not been given an opportunity and, if there is any time left, I will give it to other hon. Members. I propose to extend the time by one hour. I will call the hon. Minister at 2 O'clock. So, we will have one full hour. Every hon. Member will take not more than ten minutes. In that way, we an accommodate six members. I shall distribute them according to the areas. In any case, Shri Padam Dev does not belong to Scheduled Castes. I have now called Shri Eacharan from Kerala.

Shri V. Eacharan (Palghat): We are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60, which is the ninth one. The Commissioner used to make very good suggestions in all these reports. But it is not known how far they have been implemented in the spirit and in the light in which he made them in his reports. It is true that the State Governments are the agencies to implement the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the same, the Centre can obtain progress reports from the States and watch their progress.

Here I want to point out that though large sums of money were allotted in the Second Plan to the various States for the welfare of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes, those amounts have not been fully spent. This may be due to some peculier difficulties faced by the State Governments. The Central Government should look into their difficulties and try to remedy them so that in the Third Plan at least the States could utilize the amount allotted to them fully.

Though the size of thte Third Plan is two and a half times bigger than the Second Plan, the amount allotted for the welfare of harijans in the Third Plan is negligible; only Rs. 40 crores. In the Second Plan the corresponding amount was Rs. 27.66 crores. Therefore, though the size of the Third Plan has increased by two and a half times, the amount allotted for the welfare of harijans has not been increased to that extent. Kerala was allotted Rs. 87 crores in the second Plan; the amount provided in the third Plan is Rs. 170. Out of this the amount set apart for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is only Rs. 3.4 crores. This is only about 25 or 30 per cent. more than what was provided in the Second Plan.

13 hrs.

Sir, there is an argument which is very often put forward that the amount spent on schemes under the Plans benefit the Scheduled Tribes. But to a large extent this is not so. For example, the schemes launched by the Social Welfare Board are not at all beneficial to the Scheduled Castes. There are so many organisations under the Social Welfare Board. But they cover only people who are not Scheduled Castes. When the Scheduled Castes ask for the benefit, or any help from the Social Welfare Board they are told that the Home Ministry have separate funds and they are doing everything for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Funds available under the general schemes are not given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the plea that they have got a separate fund. In the same way, agricultural loans and other benefits provided under agricultural schemes are not available to the Scheduled Castes due to various difficulties. To get assistance for the Government under these schemes they have to give cash security or personal security. It is not possible for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to satisfy this condition and get the benefit. So, there must be some provision under Harijan Welfare schemes for agricultural assistance to Scheduled Castes.

In regard to education, there is no doubt that more children are going to schools after the country attained independence. So every year larger number of students are coming forward to seek educational assistance. If you restrict that assistance, or put a limit on the educational facilities, that will be harmful to the community. Through education alone can the community come up and attain a status to occupy their place in the social structure of the country. So, though there may be restrictions on expenses under other heads, the scheduled classes should be provided the fullest facilities for education.

In regard to scholarships, under the Merit Scholarship scheme, there is 17½ per cent reservation for the Scheduled Castes, but it is not known how many students have benefited under this reservation. I hope the Commissioner will examine this matter and suggest some effective methods for the award of these scholarships. Under the present scheme, scheduled caste candidates do not get many of these scholarships. It is not possible for an ordinary Scheduled Caste man, even a Member of Parliament as an hon. Member just now mentioned, to send his children to a public school. Not that I mean to say that the quality of education there is very high. But this will provide opportunities for Scheduled Caste children to compete on equal terms with the children of members of other communities.

[Shri V. Eacharan]

The other thing which I want to bring to the notice of the House is that there are many educated unemployed among the Harijans. This is mainly due to the fact that many of them could not come out successful in the public examinations, like matriculation and similar examinations. I suggest that they must be given technical education, so that they could be absorbed in any one of the schemes which are being implemented under the Plan.

The question of reservation has been dealt with by many hon. Members. I have, however, to observe that it is not implemented in the spirit in which it has to be. Though the Scheduled Caste candidates are to be given preference in the initial recruitment, many difficulties are created. Sometimes they say that suitable, or properly qualified candidates are not available. This is not always the case. Very often there are candidates who are qualified for class IV posts. The minimum qualification fixed is only literacy. Scheduled caste candidates who have passed the 6th or 8th standard appear for these selections. But they are not considered. I do not know what difficulty there could be for considering these people for class IV posts. The orders governing reservation should be implemented in the spirit in which they are passed. Recently the Supreme Court has given a decision as to how it should be done . I hope that the Home Ministry will take it more seriously and try to recruit as many Scheduled Caste people as possible.

As regards giving financial assistance to Scheduled Castes for improving their condition, they must be given all assistance to start some industries. At present though there are many facilities provided, it is not possible for the community to take advantage of them because of their ignorance.

Sir, there is a tendency among certain backward and some other communities to come in the category of Scheduled Castes. It may be desirable from their point of view. But if you include more and more communities in the category of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, how are you going to tackle this problem and how long are you going to extend the special treatment? Those who are deserving must be given all facilities and as soon as possible they must be brought to the level of other communities. The problem will not be solved by adding more communities. Those who are not really Scheduled Castes, or have not suffered in the past should not be taken into this category.

For instance, in my constituency there is a community known as Thandan community. They were not at all Scheduled Castes. They have not suffered any stigma as Scheduled Castes. But some how or other they have now come under the category of Scheduled Castes. I have represented to the Home Ministry to examine this matter. Even in the Census they were not included as a backward class. None of the books written by many eminent authorities has mentioned the name of this community. They are an advanced community and they have occupied a status along with other communities. When the list is revised this fact must be borne in mind and proper steps taken.

श्री गणपति राम (जानपुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो रीकमेंडेशन्ज की हैं, अगर सिर्फ उन्हीं को मान लिया जाये, तो देश के हरिजनों और दूसरी बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की सब समस्यायें हल हो जायें। मैंने देश के बहुत से पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को यह कहते सुना है कि जो सुझाव पार्लिमेंट हर साल स्वीकार करे और फिर भी उन को इम्प्लीमेंट न किया जाये, तो फिर यह मजाक नहीं तो और क्या है। आज कहा जाता है कि जब से

अस्पृश्यता निवारण का कानून पास हो गया है, तब से देश में छूआछूत नहीं रह गई है। मैंने बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को भी यह कहते सुना है कि अब तो छुआछूत का कानून पास हो गया, अब छूआछूत देखने को नहीं मिलती। क्या मैं उन माननीय सदस्यगण से नम्रतापूर्वक यह पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या वे हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी ऐसा गांव बता सकते हैं, जहां पर छूआछूत नहीं है? आज क्या आप इमानदारी के साथ कोई भी ऐसा गांव बता सकते हैं कि जहां पर छूआछूत न हो? कहने के लिये कह दिया जाता है कि अब तो छूआछूत खत्म हो गई है, इसके बारे में कानून बना दिया गया है लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि इसका खात्मा अभी नहीं हुआ है। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि इसमें कमी जरूर हुई है लेकिन यह खत्म नहीं हुई है। यह कह देना कि जिस दिन से कानून बन गया उसी दिन से छुआछूत खत्म हो गई, गलत बात है। उस दिन तक तो छूआछूत थी और उसी दिन से वह समाप्त हो गई, इसको कौन मान सकता है। इस तरह की चीज को कोई भी रीजनेबल माइंडिड आदमी मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो सकता। देहातों में अगर हम छुआछूत को पाते हैं तो शायद हमको तकलीफ कमहोती है लेकिन जब हम पढ़े लिखे लोगों में छूआछूत की भावना को पाते हैं तो ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है। आज जब हम आफिसस में जाते हैं तो वहां पर भी इन लोगों के लिये अलग से सुराहियां अलग से गिलास रखे हुए पाते हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आफिसस में या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के आफिसिस में कहीं भी आप जाकर देखें ये चीजें आपको अलग से पड़ी हुई मिलेंगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस चीज को खत्म करने के लिए आपकी तरफ से कोई सर्क्युलर इशू किया गया है और अगर नहीं किया गया है तो क्यों नहीं किया गया है? पढ़े लिखे लोगों में जब इस तरह की भावना प्रबल हो तो यह इस बात की निशानी समझी जाएगी कि मर्ज घटने के बजाय बढ़ ही रहा है और छूआछूत की भावना को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

मन्दिर प्रवेश का भी प्रश्न उठता है। काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में हरिजनों के प्रवेश की बात बड़े जोरों से फैली थी। मैं क्या शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर से यह पूछ सकता हूं, मन्त्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूं कि मन्दिर प्रवेश के मामले में जो फण्ड हमारी सरकार ने मंजूर किया है, उसमें से कितना धन खर्च किया गया है और साथ ही साथ छूआछूत को कम करने के लिये जो धन रखा गया था उसमें से कितना खर्च किया गया है। मैंने देखा है कि इन कामों के लिये जितना धन यहां से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जाता है वह खर्च नहीं हो पाता है और हर साल लैप्स होता है। अगर इस तरह से धन लैप्स हो जाता है तो क्यों इसकी रिपोर्ट उनसे नहीं मांगी जाती है और क्यों उनके खिलाफ कोई एकशन नहीं लिया जाता है? मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप सख्त कदम उठायें।

अब मैं भूमि समस्या के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसको हल करने की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर है। साथ ही साथ हरिजनों की आर्थिक समस्याओं को हल करने की जिम्मेदारी उन पर है। हजारों एकड़ ऊसर, पड़ती और बंजर जमीन पड़ी हुई है लेकिन इसको हरिजनों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है। भूमि सुधार कानून पास हो जाने के बावजूद भी इस जमीन को उनमें नहीं बांटा गया है। यहां तक कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे को जो जमीन दान-स्वरूप मिली है उसमें से कुछ जमीन तो इन लोगों को दे दी गई है लेकिन इसकी एण्ट्री अभी तक भी कागजों में नहीं की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में और शायद दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी चकबन्दी हो रही है। चकबन्दी कानून में यह व्यवस्था है कि इनके बसने के लिए जमीन छोड़ी जाय, चारागाह के लिये जमीन छोड़ी जाए। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में

[श्री गणपति राम]

ऐसे उदाहरण भी देखने को मिलते हैं कि जहां हरिजनों का घर मौजूद है, आस पास की जमीन उनकी है, किन्तु चकबन्दी में उनके घर और जमीन दूसरों को दे दिए गए हैं और उनको ऐसी जमीन दे दी गई है कि जहां पर कभी काश्त नहीं होती थी । चकबन्दी करते वक्त अगर हरिजनों की आर्थिक समस्याओं को इस तरह से हल किया गया तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उनकी हालत अच्छी होने के बजाय खराब हो जाएगी । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाए ।

अब मैं उद्योग और व्यापार के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन इसलिए बनाई जाती है कि छोटे मोटे उद्योग धंधों को पनपाया जाए और जो इन धंधों को शुरू करते हैं उनको लोन दिए जाते हैं, तकावी दी जाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय गृह मन्त्री महोदय ने क्या किसी भी इण्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन से या किसी भी स्टेट सरकार से यह पूछा है कि हरिजनों को उद्योग धंधे चलाने के लिये कितना पैसा दिया गया है और अगर उनको कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? क्यों उनके साथ इस तरह का डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जाता है, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं । जो शर्तें तकावी के लिये निर्धारित हैं उनमें हरिजनों को क्या कंसेशन दिया गया है, यह भी मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं । मैं तो यही जानता हूं कि उनके लिये भी वही शर्तें हैं जो दूसरों के लिए हैं कि उनके पास जमीन हो या प्रापर्टी हो । अगर इस तरह की शर्तें उनके लिए भी रखी जायेंगी तो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में या कानूनों में आप उनको जो सहायता पहुंचाना चाहते हैं वह उन तक नहीं पहुंच सकेंगी । मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने उनके साथ इस तरह की सख्तियां कीं तो क्या उनके दिलों में आपके खिलाफ आग प्रज्वलित नहीं होगी ? अगर वह होती है तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर होगी ?

जहां तक लाइसेंस और परमिट देने की बात है, उसमें भी इनके साथ डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जाता है । चाहे ट्रान्सपोर्ट का परमिट देने की बात हो या लाइसेंस देने की बात हो, वे हरिजनों को नहीं दिए जाते हैं । आप अपने किसी भी विभाग से पूछिये, ट्रान्सपोर्ट विभाग से पूछिये, उद्योग विभाग से पूछिये, या किसी दूसरे विभाग से पूछिये कि इनको कितना कोटा दिया गया है, कितने परमिट दिए गए हैं, आपको पता चलेगा कि इनको बिल्कुल भी नहीं दिए गए हैं । इस तरह का उनके साथ डिसक्रिमिनेशन करके कैसे आप उनकी आर्थिक समस्याओं को साल्व कर सकते हैं ? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसे उदाहरण हमारे सामने, कण्ट्री के सामने पेश करें जिनसे पता चलता हो कि आप सचमुच में और सही तरीके से इनका उद्धार करना चाहते हैं ।

हमारी सरकार पढ़ने के लिए फीस माफ करती है, मुफ्त किताबें देती है और उनको पढ़ने के लिए दूसरे तरीकों से प्रोत्साहन देती है । लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि स्कालरशिप वितरण का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है और इसमें काफी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । मैंने यह भी देखा है कि जिस तरीके से विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है उसी अनुपात में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस को दी जाने वाली रकम में बढ़ोतरी नहीं की जा रही है । मैं कई वर्ष तक स्कालरशिप बोर्ड का मेम्बर रहा हूं और मैं विद्यार्थियों की तकलीफों को जानता हूं । बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के विद्यार्थियों को और खास तौर से हरिजनों को जिन के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि सैंट परसेंट को स्कालरशिप दिये जाते हैं, वे उनको नहीं मिल पाते हैं । जिसको स्कालरशिप एलाट किया जाता है उसे छः छः और आठ आठ महीने तक पैसा नहीं मिलता है । उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ ऐसे भी उदाहरण मुझे देखने को

मिले हैं जिनको कि मैंने माननीय मन्त्री जी और स्कालरशिप बोर्ड के सामने पेश किया है कि रुपया एलाट कर दिया गया है लेकिन उसको कालेज की प्रिंसिपल ने और टीचर्स ने खा डाला है और वह विद्यार्थियों को नहीं मिला है। अगर किसी ने शिकायत की तो बैड रिमार्क्स दिए गए और उसको एग्जेमिनेशन में एपीयर नहीं होने दिया गया और उसके रास्ते में हर्डल्ज पैदा की गईं। अब उत्तर प्रदेश में यह कानून बना दिया गया है, यह सर्क्युलर भेज दिया गया है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लड़कों की फीस लगादी जाए । यह शायद इसलिए किया गया है कि हरिजनों की जितनी फीस माफ की जाती थी, वह रकम स्टेट सरकार कालेजों के प्रिंसिपलों को दे दिया करती थी और चूंकि कहीं कहीं प्रिंसिपलों और टीचरों ने यह बेईमानी शुरू कर दी कि कि हरिजनों के नाम पर गैर-हरिजनों की फीसें माफ कर दीं, इस वास्ते हरिजनों की फीस माफी का जो कानून है उसको ही खत्म कर दिया जाए । यह जो उन लोगों ने कमजोरी दिखाई या बेईमानी की, इसको फिर न होने देने के लिए यह तरीका ढूंढ निकाला गया है कि सभी हरिजन लड़कों की फीस जो माफ की जाती थी, वह ही खत्म कर दी जाए और उनसे फीस ली जानी शुरू कर दी जाए । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो लड़के फीस माफ हो जाने की वजह से पढ़ लिया करते हैं, पन्द्रह बीस रुपया जो उनको मिल जाया करते थे, उसकी वजह से पढ़ लिया करते थे, वे भी अब पढ़ने से वंचित हो गए हैं । अगर आप हरिजनों को उद्योग और व्यापार चलाने के लिए पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं तो क्या उनको फ्री एजुकेशन भी देना आपके लिये मुश्किल हो गया है ? एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से मैं आपसे और इस पार्लियामेंट से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप उनको शिक्षा से भी वंचित करना चाहते हैं ?

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर जब बहस हो रही थी तो माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि हायर एजुकेशन के मामले में यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाई जा रही है कि जिन लड़कों के मार्क्स कम हैं, उनको एडमिट न किया जाए । शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लड़के जिन पर सदियों से यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगी चली आ रही है कि वे पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं, क्या आज की सरकार भी आज के जमाने में उन पर भी इस किस्म की रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा कर यह नहीं समझती है कि उन पर एक तरह से बैन लगाया जा रहा है कि वे आगे नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं ? अगर उनको आगे पढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता है तो वे किस तरह से कम्पीटीशन्ज में बैठ सकेंगे ? और अगर वे कम्पीटीशन्ज में नहीं बैठ सकेंगे तो क्या उनके दिलों में आप वगावत पैदा करने का मसाला नहीं दे रहे हैं ? अगर इस तरह की चीज देश में होती है तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर होगी ? इस तरह की भावना पैदा होने का मौका ही नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये । वे लोग जो कि सदियों से पिछड़े हुए हैं समझते हैं कि आज की सरकार उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहती है और कुछ कर भी रही है लेकिन इस तरह की रेस्ट्रिक्शंज लगा कर आप उनकी इस भावना को ठेस पहुंचायेंगे और मैं चाहता हूं कि उन पर इस तरह की रेस्ट्रिक्शन न लगाई जाए ।

नौकरियों में कोटे और रिजर्वेशन की बात भी की जाती है । क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि सैंटर या एस्टेट के किसी मिनिस्टर ने अपने ही विभाग में यह देखने का प्रयत्न किया है कि १८ परसेंट या १६ परसेंट या १२ परसेंट जो भी नौकरियां उनके लिए हैं, उनको दी गई हैं या नहीं दी गई हैं और अगर नहीं दी गई हैं तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप ईमानदारी से उनके हिस्से की नौकरियां उनको देना चाहते हैं या आपकी नीयत में कुछ फर्क है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में उदाहरण आप खुद पेश करें, माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी खुद पेश करें और अपने

[श्री गणपति राम]

ही डिपार्टमेंट वे इन लोगों के साथ न्याय करें। मुझे पिछले साल का पता है कि आई० ए० एस० में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट के दो सौ कैंडिडेट्स ने क्वालिफाई किया था और उन में से सिर्फ दस ही लिए गए थे। इस तरह की चीज क्यों होती है, मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूं। एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि ड्यूली क्वालिफाइड कैंडीडेट्स नहीं मिलते हैं और दूसरीतरफजहां दो सौ कैंडीडेट क्वालिफाई करते हैं और रिजवर्ड कोटा १८ या २७ होते हुए भी सिर्फ दस ही लिये जाते हैं। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि क्वालिफाइड कैंडीडेट्स इन लोगों में से नहीं नहीं मिलते हैं, बहाना नहीं तो और क्या है? शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट लोगों के अन्दर पढ़े लिखे आदमियों की कमी नहीं है। अगर इनमें से आपको काबिल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मिल सकते हैं, काबिल कांस्टीट्यूशन मेकर मिल सकते हैं, रेल मिनिस्टर मिल सकता है, एम० एल० ए० मिल सकते हैं तो क्या एक मामूली चपड़ासी की जगह के लिए, कानूनगो की जगह के लिए, क्लास ३ पोस्ट के लिए या क्लास २ पोस्ट के लिए काबिल आदमी नहीं मिल सकते हैं?

अगर उनको काबिल बनाने की बात है तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसके ऊपर है? काबिल बनाने के रास्ते उनके लिये खुले नहीं रक्खे गये। आज उन्हें काबिल बनाने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार के ऊपर है, होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर है। आप उन लोगों को पढ़ने का मौका दें, ट्रेनिंग का मौका दें और काबिल बनायें। आज आई० ए० एस० की ट्रेनिंग के लिये इलाहाबाद में कोचिंग क्लासेज चलते हैं, लेकिन सुनने में आता है कि वहां पर डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जाता है। कहीं पर होस्टलों में यह चीजें चलती हैं। उन लोगों के लिये खाना नहीं बनाया जाता, कहीं पर दूसरी तरह से छुआछूत चलता है। उनके बर्तनों को मांजने का काम कहार नहीं करते हैं। ब्राह्मण उनकी थाली नहीं छूना चाहते। मुझे यह जमाना याद आता है जब आज से २० वर्ष पहले बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में यह समस्यायें पैदा हुईं। जब भी हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के साथ वहां पर छुआछूत का बर्ताव किया गया तो वहां पर पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने वहां के ब्राह्मणों और कहारों को निकाल दिया। लेकिन आज मैं क्या देखता हूं कि इन चीजों को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। जो आफिसर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट्स को खराब करते हैं उनको प्रमोशन दिया जाता है। आज स्थिति यह है कि हरिजन लोगों को उनका ड्यू शेअर भी नहीं मिलता है। क्या मैं आपसे पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि आप आज इन्द्र देव प्रसाद जसे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के शाईनिंग केन्डिडेट को, जो मैट्रिक पास करने के बाद अपनी मेरिट्स से एम० ए० पास करता है, पी० सी० एस० की परीक्षा पास करता है और यू० पी० की सर्विस में आता है, यहां पर उसे सेक्शन आफिसर का ग्रेड दिया जाता है? चूंकि उसे उसका ड्यू शेअर नहीं दिया गया इसलिये उसने उद्योग भवन से कूद कर आत्म हत्या कर डाली। इसी प्रकार एक उदाहरण मैं बनारस का दे सकता हूं। वहां पर एक जे० आर० सोलंकी, चीफ मार्केटिंग आफिसर हैं, उसका दोष इतना ही है कि वह ईमानदार हैं और वह चाहता है कि जो असके सबार्डिनेट्स हैं वे घूस न लें। केवल उसकी ईमानदारी ही एक वजह है जिसके कारण उस के सबार्डिनेट्स उससे नाराज हैं। वे कहते हैं कि तुम नहीं लेते तो न लो, हमको क्यों मना करते हो? उन लोगों ने ब्राह्मण चपरासियों को उकसा कर कहा कि उसको थप्पड़ मार दो। उस आदमी को आफिस में थप्पड़ मारा गया। आज इस तरह की बातें सभी जगह हो रही हैं। रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन में हो रही हैं,

इलाहाबाद सर्विस कमिशन में हो रही हैं, मद्रास सर्विस कमिशन में हो रही हैं। आज यह सुनने में आता है कि जब तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कण्डिडेट की जाति नहीं मालूम होती है और वह फर्स्ट क्लास आता है तब तक तो उसे प्रिफरेंस दिया जाता है, लेकिन जैसे ही यह मालूम हो जाता है कि वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का है वैसे ही इंटरव्यू में या वाइवा-वोसी में उसके नम्बर काट लिये जाते हैं, हां दुर्भाग्य से अगर जानकारी नहीं मिल सकी और उसका सेलेक्शन हो गया तो बात दूसरी है। अगर इस तरह की बातें आजाद देश के अन्दर पढ़े लिखे लोगों में चलें तो इसको सोचा जाना चाहिये कि क्या यह देश के लिये मुनासिब होगा। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस तरह की चीजें देश के अन्दर चलें तो यह हमारे और आपके लिये बड़ी खतरनाक चीज होगी। हम और आप देश के जागरूक नागरिक की हैसयित से आज सरकार के आभारी हैं कि वह आज इतना कार्य कर रही है हरिजनों के लिये, लेकिन अगर आप देश से जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता को तो खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो देश के भीतर इसके पक्ष में भावनायें पैदा करें। हमेशा से देखा गया है कि जो मेजारिटी वाले होते हैं वे माइनारिटी तर कम्यूनल होने का दोष लगाते हैं। अगर हम अपने हकूक की मांग करते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि हमारा माइन्ड कम्यूनल है। अगर इस तरह की भावनायें पैदा की जाती हैं तो मैं पूछता हूं कि उससे समस्या हल होगी या यह समस्या और बढ़ेगी ? इससे यह समस्या बढ़ेगी और उसकी जिम्मेदारी आप सब के ऊपर आयेगी। देश के जिम्मेदार नागरिक की हैसियत से, जिम्मेदार सरकार की हैसियत से हमारा और आपका कर्त्तव्य है कि ईमानदारी बरतें जिससे कि देश में बढ़ता हुआ कम्यूनलिज्म और परोकियलिज्म खत्म हो।

श्री पु० रामस्वामी (महबूबनगर-रक्षित-अनसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर कुछ कहने की अनुमति दी है।

आज ट्राइब्ज में बहुत से ऐसे लोग आ जाते हैं जिन को डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्ज कहा जाता है। सही मानों में आंध्र प्रदेश में दो हिस्से हैं : आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना। आन्ध्र में येरक्कला, येनाधी, कुक्कली आदि ऐसी कई ट्राइब्ल कास्ट्स हैं जिनको डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्ज में मिला दिया गया है परन्तु तेलंगाना के हिस्से में उनको नौटिफाइड ट्राइब्ज नहीं माना जाता, उनको बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में ही गिना गया है। वहां पर कुछ और लोग भी हैं जिनको डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्ज में मिला दिया गया है जिनको पहले जरायम पेशा के नाम से कहा जाता था। उनमें से मुगाली, बन्जारी, गोंड आदि कम्यूनिटीज के जो लोग हैं उनकी जो परिस्थिति है उससे भी खराब उन लोगों की हालत है जिनको येरक्कला, येनाधी, कुक्कली आदि कहा जाता है और जिनको गान्ध्र में ट्राइबल्स में ट्रीट किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इन जातियों को तेलंगाना में भी डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्ज में शामिल करना मुनासिब होगा। जब डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर साहब हैदराबाद आये थे तो मुझे उनको इन एरियाज में ले जाने का मौका मिला था। उन्होंने इन लोगों की खराब आर्थिक दशा को देखा और उनकी भी यही राय थी कि इन लोगों को डिनोटि-फाइड ट्राइब्ज में शामिल करना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ही एक तरह के लोगों के लिये दो अलग-अलग सिस्टम हों।

इतना ही नहीं, हरिजनों की हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में भी इस तरह की चीजें चलती हैं। तेलंगाना में पहले खाली सब्सिडी ३२० रु० दी जाती थी जब कि आन्ध्र में २५० रु० सब्सिडी के दिये जाते थे, ५०० रु० लोन के रूप में दिये जाते थे। और उनका कंट्रिब्यूशन २५० रु० बंधा हुआ था और

[श्री पु० रामस्वामी]

उनको १,००० रु० के मकान बनाने की सुविधा दी जाती थी। तेलंगाना में यह बात नहीं थी। जो सब्सिडी आन्ध्र में दी जाती है वही तेलंगाना में दी जानी चाहिये। मगर सन् १९५७–५८ और १९६८-५९ में जो कालोनीज एगिजस्टेंस में आई उनके लिये कुल ३२० रु० दिये गये। इस ३२० रु० में उनके मकान नहीं बन सकते थे और इसलिये वे मकान उसी तरह से बने हुए पड़े हैं और यह सबब्सिडी उनके किसी भी काम नहीं आई। जितना कुछ उस समय बना लिया गया था उस से अधिक वे नहीं बना सके और जो हिस्सा बना था वह भी गिरने लगा।

हरिजनों के लिये एजुकेशनल फैसिलिटीज पहले से भी कम हो गई हैं। इंडिपेंडेंस आने के पहले और आन्ध्र बनने के पहले यह जरूर है कि कुछ ही लोगों को स्कालरशिपस वगैरह मिलते थे लेकिन फिर भी जिनको मिलते थे वे अपनी एजुकेशन कम्प्लीट कर सकते थे। लेकिन आज इस तरह की चीजें मालूम हो रही हैं कि चूंकि मैट्रिकुलेट्स और अनक्वालिफाइड मैट्रिकुलेट्स को होस्टलों से निकाल दिया गया इसकी वजह से वे केवल थर्ड क्लास में ही पास हुए या कम नम्बर लाये। अगर उन लोगों को कुछ ज्यादा मदद दी जाती तो बेहतर होता। चूंकि उनको मदद नहीं दी गई इसलिये वे थर्ड क्लास में आये। उनको नाइन्थ के बाद घर वापस भेज दिया गया। होस्टलों में कोई ऐसी गुंजाइश नहीं है जिससे लोगों का उत्साह पढ़ने में बढ़ रहा हो। इसकी तरफ भी आपको तवज्जह करनी चाहिये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वास्तव में मदद तो करती है लेकिन यह नहीं देखती कि सही मानों में वह मदद उन लोगों तक पहुंच रही है या नहीं। उस पर न लेजिस्लेचर में बहस होती है और न गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स ही उस ओर अधिक ध्यान देते हैं। इस तरह के मामले पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों में जाते हैं, पंचायत समितियों में जाते हैं लेकिन वहां कौन से ऐसे लोग हैं जो इस तरह के मामलों को समझते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि बेहतर होता कि जो रिटायर्ड लोग हों वे इन समितियों में बैठा करें, वे सरपंच हों इन ग्राम पंचायतों के और जिला परिषदों के ऐसे लोग ग्राम पंचायतों और पंचायत समितियों में जाते हैं जिनको यह ज्ञान नहीं है कि कैसे हरिजनों की तरफ देखा जाय और अनटचेबिलिटी को दूर किया जाय। आज भी पंचायत राज में ग्राम पंचायतों की मीटिंगें होती हैं तो हरिजन नीचे बैठते हैं। यहां तक कि जो सिटीज के पास की पंचायत हैं उनमें भी यही हालत है। वहां पर भी वे लोग नीचे बैठते हैं और ऊंची जाति के लोग कुर्सियों पर बैठते हैं। तथा पंचायत करते हैं।

गांवों में हरिजनों के लिये बावड़ी आदि बना कर पीने के पानी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। जब गृह मंत्री जी हमारे यहां आये थे तो मैंने उनको दिखाया था कि हरिजनों को पीने के पानी की कितनी कठिनाई है। वे लोग पशुओं के पीने का पानी ले जाकर पीते हैं। और यह चीजें कहीं दूर नहीं शहरों के पास ही हो रही है। वहां पर लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं है। यह चीज बेगमपेट एअर पोर्ट के पास हो रही है। वहां बिजली नहीं है। हुकूमत को लिखते रहते हैं लेकिन कोई इन्तिजाम अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

हमारे हरिजनों का मुख्य आधार भूमि है। पहले हरिजनों को कुछ जमीन इनाम के तौर पर मिली हुई थी उस पर वे काश्त करते थे। उसका पट्टा नहीं था। हिरजनों को दूसरी जमीन देने की बात कह कर उनसे वह जमीन ले ली गई और दूसरे लोगों ने उसके पट्टे करा लिये। इसके अलावा ग्रेजिंग लैंड १० परसेंट छोड़ने का हमारे यहां कायदा है। लेकिन जिन बड़े लोगों की पटेल पटवारी के पास पहुंच है उन्होंने उसमें से काफी जमीन अपने नाम करवा

ली है । जिन लोगों के पास सौ-सौ एकड़ जमीन है उन लोगों ने इस जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है । और हरिजनों के पास किसी तरह की भी जमीन नहीं है । मैंने पहले भी इसके बारे में अपने भाषण में कहा था जब तक यह दस परसेंट जमीन हरिजनों को नहीं दी जाएगी तब तक उनकी हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं होगा । पहले आन्ध्र राज्य में दस परसेंट जमीन ग्रेजिंग के लिये छोड़ने का नियम था लेकिन उसमें से बहुत सी जमीन और लोगों ने ले रखी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हकूमत इस पर गौर करे और कम से कम पांच परसेंट जमीन तो हरिजनों के लिये दे ।

बहुत सी जमीन जिसे मसूरा यानी फारेस्ट कहते हैं वह केवल नाम के लिए फारेस्ट है । उसके ऊपर लोग अपना धन्धा करते हैं और ब्लैक मारकेटिंग करते हैं और उसके कारण बहुत से बड़े-बड़े लोग अपने ऐस्टेट्स बनाए बैठे हैं । अगर यह जमीन हरिजनों को दे दी जाए तो उनकी समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो सकती है । इस तरह की कुछ जमीन को हरिजनों ने खेती लायक बना कर उसमें खेती करना शुरू किया है । इससे उनकी रोटी की समस्या भी हल होती है और देश के लिये अनाज भी पैदा होता है । मगर इसके लिये उनसे फाइन और तावान लिया जाता है । एक-एक एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट से दस-दस पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह और बीस-बीस मर्तबा तावान लिया जा चुका है मगर उनके नाम पट्टा नहीं होता । बाद में इंटेरेस्टेड लोग उस जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं और उनके नाम में पट्टा कर दिया जाता है । इस लिये जब तक भूमि समस्या हल नहीं की जाएगी तब तक हरिजनों का उद्धार नहीं हो सकेगा । ग्राम पंचायत उनके इंटेरेस्ट को नहीं देखती । एक मर्तबा ग्राम पंचायत की शिकायत की गई थी तो दूसरी बार वे ऐसे मेम्बरों को लाये हैं जो नीचे बैठते हैं । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि हमारी पंचायतें किस तरफ जा रही हैं । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम हरिजनों की जो हालत है वह ऐसी होती चली जा रही है जैसी कि आजादी मिलने के पहले थी । आजकल अफसरों और कलक्टर के हाथ में कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं । जो सेंटर से हरिजनों लिये ग्रांट होती उस पर चैक रखने का कुछ अधिकार कलक्टर को होना चाहिये और उनको देखना चाहिये कि जिसको वह पहुंचना चाहिये उसको पहुंचा या नहीं । लेजिस्लेटर्स को इस चीज को डिसकस करना चाहिये । सेंटर को भी स्टेट में अपनी कुछ मैशीनरी रखनी चाहिये कि जो मालूम करे कि जिसके लिये सहायता दी गई है उसको मिलती है या नहीं । अगर उसको नहीं पहुंचती है तो उसको पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न करे । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो हरिजनों की दशा नहीं सुधर सकती । इन हालात में हरिजनों की कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती ।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : श्रीमान् जी, हर साल हमारे सामने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का प्रश्न आता है । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम इस काम को किसी सालाना जलसे या सैरिमनी के तौर पर कर रहे हैं । लेकिन कल से जो भाषण हो रहे हैं और अभी जो आन्ध्र के भाई ने बातें बतायी हैं उनको सुनकर बड़ा दुःख हुआ । जब हमने महात्मा गांधी के सामने इस मूवमेंट को शुरू किया था तो हमारा तर्ज दूसरा था, हमारी हिम्मतें दूसरी थीं । लेकिन महात्मा गांधी जिस काम को छोड़ गए थे उसको आज तक हम पूरा करने में सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं । मैं सोचती हूं कि वही महात्मा गांधी के चेले तो हम सब हैं । उनके साथ-साथ आजादी की लड़ाई लड़के हम यहां आए हैं । लेकिन आज यह सामाजिक उन्नति हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । यह काम सिर्फ कानून से होने वाला नहीं है । यह काम तो समाज को ही करना होगा । इसके लिए हमको समाज की सारी मैंटलिटी और साइकालोजी को बदलना होगा । आज हालत यह है कि हमारे

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

समाज के आधे अंग पर फालिज गिरा हुआ है। जिनको हम हरिजन कहते हैं वही वह अंग है। अगर हमको उस अंग को ठीक करना है, अगर हमको हरिजनों को उठाना है तो हमको उनके साथ दूसरा बरताव करना होगा।

हरिजन यहां आकर अपनी तकलीफें ब्यान करते हैं और मैं समझती हूं कि उनकी ये तकलीफें सही हैं। मैं खुद भी घूमती हूं और उनकी इन तकलीफों को देखती हूं। मैं क्या बताऊं कि किस तरह से यह जाति पांत की बीमारी हमारे देश में फैली हुई है और कितने झगड़े इसकी वजह से होते हैं। और तमाशा यह है कि जितने भी इलेक्शन होते हैं उतनी ही यह जाति पांत और ज्यादा पनपती जाती है। और यह खराबी केवल हरिजनों तक ही सीमित नहीं है। मैं देखती हूं कि कहीं ठाकुर ब्राह्मण एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हैं, कहीं कायस्थ और बनिए एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हैं। ये इस तरह की चीज हैं जो एक मुल्क को बरबाद कर सकती हैं। हमारे सामने ये मुश्किलें हैं।

अभी आन्ध्र के भाई वहां के हरिजनों की तकलीफें ब्यान कर रहे थे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आजकल के जमाने में जब कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन है उनको इतनी मुसीबत कैसे आ रही हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि कई जगह हरिजनों को कुवों से पीने का पानी मिलता है, बहुत जगह नहीं भी मिलता, बहुत जगह ऐसी भी हैं जहां हरिजनों के लिए अलग कुवें हैं। मैं देहात में जाती हूं तो देखती हूं कि और लोग एक जगह बैठते हैं तो हरिजनों को दूसरी जगह बिठाया जाता है। मैं हरिजनों के पास चली जाती हूं लेकिन जब मैं हरिजनों के पास से बैठ कर आती हूं तो जिस घर में मैं ठहरी होती हूं वे लोग कहते हैं कि तुम ने उनको छुआ है इसलिए स्नान करो। यह चीज आज भी हमारे सामने हैं।

सरकार ने हरिजनों की उन्नति के लिए काफी धन खर्च किया है। उनको स्कालरशिप भी दिए जाते हैं। मैं खुद मसूरी गयी थी आई ए० एस० कालिज देखने के लिए और यह देखने के लिए कि हिरजन लड़के वहां किस तरह तरक्की कर रहे हैं। ये सब चीजें हम कर रहे हैं। इतना होने के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि हरिजनों की बहुत सी शिकायतें बनी हुई हैं जिनको हमारे भाई यहां बतलाते हैं। मैं देखती हूं कि इतना करने के बाद भी हम उनका कानफिडेंस नहीं प्राप्त कर सके हैं। जो हमने आज व्याख्यान सुने उनसे मालूम होता है कि हरिजनों का हमारे अन्दर कानफिडेंस नहीं है। यह काम कानून बनाने से नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे लिए सबसे पहली जरूरी चीज यह है कि हम हरिजनों में कानफिडेंस पैदा करें। हमको उनमें मिल कर रहना है और दिखाना है कि जो उनका दुःख है वह हमारा दुःख है और हमारा दुःख इनका दुःख है। यह चीज हमारे सामने हैं। लेकिन कल जैसा मेरी बहन ने कहा मैं कहती हूं कि इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि मौडर्न दुनिया है और वह आगे बढ़ रही है और हम भी पीछे पीछे दुनिया के संग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन कल जैसे हमारे सदन में भंगियों की चर्चा आई उनके द्वारा सिर पैर मैला ढोने की बात आई, हमारे दर्द और औरत भंगी लोग अपने सिर पर पाखाना ढोयें तो यह एक जिल्लत की बात है। हमारे लिए इससे ज्यादा जिल्लत की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है कि हमारे देश में इंसानों द्वारा सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा अभी तक बंद नहीं हुई है। इस को कतई बंद होना चाहिए। आप किसी भी बाहर के मुल्क में चले जाइये आपको पाखाना तो क्या मिट्टी और कूड़ा करकट तक भी आदमी सिर पर उठाते हुए नहीं मिलेगा। मिट्टी वगैरह अपने कंधों पर वे उठाते हैं; हमारे देश में मिट्टी और कूड़ा करकट की कौन कहे मैला अपने सिर पर रख कर ढोते हैं और हम उन लोगों से जो कि हमारा मैला ढोते हैं उनसे परहेज करते हैं।

हम अपने मैले से परहेज करते हैं लेकिन दूसरों के सिर पर अपना मैला चढ़ा कर ले जाते हैं। हमें यह चीज बदलनी है। इस बारे में हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री, हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री और प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री को मिल कर कार्य करना है और सिर पर इस मैले ढोने की लानत को बंद करना है।

यह ठीक है कि आप ने अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए कानून बनाये हैं और सरकार देखे कि उन पर ठीक से अमल हो लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूं कि केवल कानून बना देने से ही यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। जब तक लोगों की मैंटेलटी और साईकालिजी नहीं बदलेगी तब तक हम कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। हम सब ने महात्मा जी से वायदा किया था कि हम अछूतों को गले लगायेंगे और उनका उद्धार करेंगे। उनकी उंगली हमने पकड़ी थी और उनका हाथ पकड़ कर और उनको घसीट कर आगे ले जाने का वायदा हमने किया था। अभी वह वायदा हमारा अधूरा है। हम ने उनके साथ मंदिर में इकट्ठा खड़े होकर "शान्ताकारं भुजगशयनम् पद्मनाभं सुरेशम्" पढ़ा था लेकिन आज भी हम देखते हैं कि हमारे हरिजन भाइयों की बुरी अवस्था है और वे यतीमों का सा जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं।

इस सदन में पहले भी और कल से भी हरिजनों के उत्थान के हेतु एक के बाद एक व्याख्यान हुए हैं। मुझे और ज्यादा न कह कर केवल इतना ही कहना है कि जो यहां पर यह कहा जा रहा है कि हरिजनों को अगर इतने स्कालरशिप्स दिये जायेंगे तो इनकी उन्नति हो जायगी और उनके वास्ते इतने स्कूल खोल दिये जायेंगे तो उनकी उन्नति हो जायगी, मेरा इसके लिए कहना यही है कि खाली इतना ही पर्याप्त न होगा बल्कि उनका उत्थान और उद्धार तभी संभव होगा जब देशवासियों की मैंटलिटी और साइकालिजी बदलेगी। उसके बदले बगैर इनकी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है और वह ऊपर नहीं उठ सकते हैं। आपको सारे समाज को बदलना है। इसके साथ ही इस काम को करने के लिए हम मे एक मिशनरी स्प्रिट आनी चाहिए। उस मिशनरी जील को लेकर हमें आगे बढ़ना है। मिशनरी स्प्रिट को लेकर समाज के ऊपर हमें एक बहुत गहरा आपरेशन करना है। खाली लम्बी लम्बी बातें करते रहने से यह काम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। हमें देखते हैं कि यहां एक से एक डाक्टर और वैद्य लोग खड़े होकर हरिजनों का इलाज करने के नुस्खे बतलाते हैं, कोई कहता है कि उनको नौकरियां दो, कोई कहता है कि लैंडलेस को लैंड दो, ठीक हैं आप इनके लिए कानून बनायें लेकिन उनका सही इलाज तब तक पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा जब तक कि आप समाज को नहीं बदलेंगे। आप मेहरबानी करके समाज को बदलने की तरफ बढ़िये। हम देखते हैं कि सही इलाज के अभाव में मर्ज खत्म नहीं हो रहा है और हालत कुछ ऐसी बन रही है कि **मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की**। इसलिए मैं फिर मिनिस्टर साहिबा से कहूंगी कि कानून बनाने के साथ साथ उनको लोगों की मैंटेलिटी और साइकालिजो को भी बदलना होगा। खाली कानून से यह काम होने वाला नहीं है।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Sir, I am very grateful to you for having allowed me to participate in this debate. I come from a part of Bengal where the tradition of untouchability in the early days was really done away with by Shri Chaitanya. He embraced everybody with love, and he did succeed in breaking all barriers of caste and untouchability. Hence I feel very proud that in West Bengal at least we have been able to go a little away towards the psychological change which my hon. friend Shrimati Uma Nehru has just mentioned.

As you will find from this report, in West Bengal, we have taken special measures on the Bombay pattern during the past year. You will find also that West Bengal Government have issued instructions to their district officers for "intensification of efforts so that the whole problem may be totally ended by the end of the

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

Second Five Year Plan." Actually, we do have some plan for ending this problem in West Bengal. I do grant that it is not so acute as in some other parts of India. But there are some things that are rather disconcerting in this report.

In the first place, I think that the heart of the problem lies in our scavenging services. When we have been able to tackle that, we shall have tackled much of this problem. When Mahatmaji started thinking on this line, the very first thing that he did was to do the work of the scavenger himself to show to India that there was no degradation in this. And why did he do it himself? Just doing it once would not resolve the position as it then obtained, but he really wanted to show that this was the heart of the problem, and that was why he did it himself. So, we must focus all our efforts on getting rid of this problem where all kinds of nightsoil are carried on the head of the person. This has to be looked into.

In this connection, I feel that there are some practical suggestions which I would like to place before the Ministry for their consideration. My first suggestion would be that hand-carts could be made available in greater numbers to the municipalities, if they were of a standard size and their production level was economic.

13.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I feel that the Ministry of Home Affairs may take up this matter with the State Governments so that they may place, by and large, orders for the standard-sized hand-carts. You will find that that will actually help in easing the situation more than most other things.

Of course, a psychological change is required. But no laws can change a person's mind or psychology. It is from the heart that the change must take place. So, all our efforts and laws have to be on the practical field. Therefore, I think that standard-sized hand-carts which the municipalities can buy at a cheap rate should be made absolutely the order of the day, by the Home Ministry.

Secondly, I would like to point out that it is only the Punjab Government which has constituted a committee called 'The Scavengers Living Conditions Enquiry Committee'. I hope that all the States will be asked to constitute such committees, because it is only if a committee like this goes into the whole question that a co-ordinated picture can be had of the problem. If such a committee goes into the whole problem, you will find the horrible condition in which the scavengers live in many towns in India; it is really a shame. I can speak of my own constituency in this regard, because I have intimate knowledge of it, but I suppose the position is the same in many other places. Of course, the programme for slum clearance is there for big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Slums have to be cleared; I grant that. But what about the small district towns that do not have money of their own? The State Government tells them, "This is a matter of local self-government, and, therefore, we cannot do anything." The Centre does not help them, because they have no money to provide for the matching grants. If you see the sweepers' colonies in Nabadwip, Shantipur and Krishnanagar, you would really weep. I have been to them and I know that unless we can do at least something about the colonies and bring up their standard by providing some sort of amenities to them, it is useless talking in Parliament about a big Report that we discuss every year.

There are some discrepancies in this Report. In one place, it says that State Governments are authorised to make improvements in the slums if they so wish, even if they cannot

actually eradicate the slums. State Governments were always authorised to do so. They can always make improvements. It is no good telling them that they are authorised when small district towns cannot have any money of their own to do this work. So if small municipalities through their State Governments appeal to the Centre, I hope the Centre will consider giving them some *ad hoc* grants for this very purpose, to look after sweepers' colonies in those places.

Secondly, I would like to bring to the notice of the House another aspect. When we talk of tribals, we should remember that the tribals are a part of the picturesqueness of India. Wherever we want to do something for them, let it be done in such a way as not to interfere with their way of life. Let their conditions be brought up to a certain standard where they do not have to change their religion and mode of life, just because they can get something more by doing so. I think it is the duty of the Home Ministry to see that we do not lose all colour in our Indian landscape by their being deprived of many customs, beautiful dances and all sorts of picturesqueness that we are proud of. I think our Prime Minister himself feels very strongly about it, that anything foisted on them should be done very gently so that they are not deprived of their beautiful customs, and that by putting on a certain mundane kind of dress or decor they do not come to think that they have to give up their customs; particularly when they come in contact with civilisation for the first time there is a great deal of danger so far as this is concerned. In Dandakaranya particularly, I would say that we have to be very careful of this. Truck drivers, contractors and so forth go there; I hope Government will see that each case is very carefully scrutinised and that no harm comes to the tribals of Dandakaranya. Our Chief Minister in West Bengal has readily agreed that all amenities accruing to the West Bengal refugees who may go to Dandakaranya will be equally shared by the tribal people of those areas.

Thirdly, I would like to point out one thing. After all, the problem of slum clearance and of scavengers is a very burning problem. There is one thing more we can do about it. Vast sums of money are going to be available particularly to West Bengal to develop greater Calcutta. This money is coming to the State through the Central Government. Could not a part of this foreign aid, which is very big, be diverted to the small district towns to ameliorate the condition of the scavengers' and sweepers' colonies? In many places, the congestion is unthinkable. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this and also ask for the discussion of this Report in State Assemblies, because once it is discussed in the State Assemblies the local problems are focussed.

Lastly, I would like to say only this. After all, there were many speeches saying that students of the Scheduled Castes do not get admission, there are so many applications and only a few of them get admitted and so on. This problem is an all-India problem and many students of other castes also do not get admission if they do not obtain sufficient number of marks. So I do not think that should be an issue to feel sore about, that it is so because they belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But every opportunity must be given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they can compete effectively. In may cases, they do; I know that they make very good students, and we are proud of them.

We have started this machinery and it is useless to say that we have achieved nothing. But much remains to be done and the process of achievement must go hand in hand with the process of a change of heart. Social workers, the Bharat Sevak Samaj and all other voluntary organisation that want to do work in this line must get *ad hoc* help from the Centre and the States after their plans have been thoroughly

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

scrutinised and it has ben found that they are doing good work. There is an old Sanskrit saying:

यन् मनसा ध्यायति
तद् वाचा वदति
यत् वदति त्द् कर्मणा करोति
यत् कर्मणा करोति तद् अभिसम्पद्यते

I think we have started thinking about it and talking about it. When we have talked about it, we start working about it.

If we do work on it, we shall become a strong State. It will be a glory to India and there will be no such thing as a backward class or sweepers or any degradation in doing the service that the sweepers do, because all leaders of thought have seen that there is no human barrier separating them. But the practical suggestions to bring this about must be taken in hand by Government; only talk on these lines or the good thought of leaders will not effect it. A change of heart has to come and with the passage of time it will come. It is for all Members of Parliament who are leaders of opinion in their areas to lead the opinion in this respect and also work in a practical way in this sphere.

Shri Ignace Beck (Lohardaga-Rs served-Sch. Tribes): Within these five years that I have been in this hon. House, I have seen how we have been discussing the Commissioner's Report and hearing the Government's reply. It seems to me that right through these five years the performance that is going on is of the same standard and nature. The Commissioner's Report, as it is, is beautiful. During the discussion, Members get excited. Every time excitement has been as high as this time, and the Government's reply is the same. The machinery is there where it was and the achievement is there as it was. Nothing is moving. That is how we gauge the temper of the success or otherwise of the schemes by the temper of this House.

Let us see what is wrong? How is it not moving? The Government are not moving fast or ahead at all. From all corners all the while we are shouting—the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other friends also. The State machinery seems to be exactly in the same position as it was five or even ten years ago. Now, is the constitutional provision wrong? Is the machinery wrong? Or are we wrong? Or are the Government wrong? What is wrong? Something must be wrong? We must find it out. Otherwise, we are wasting our time, the Commissioner is wasting his time and the whole thing is a waste of time, money and everything else.

The Government are the main executive authority. Let the Governments at the Centre and in the States examine this matter thoroughly and let us have something to begin afresh. My conviction is that the constitutional provision is as good as any provision that could be had for effectively achieving the welfare of the backward section. We have now appointed another commission, after ten years. That commission will again present beautiful report, but is that going to achieve the object by itself? I do not think so. So, the whole machinery, whether at the State or the Centre, must be examined, overhauled and made to work. I think Members have done their duty in telling the Government what to do, and where the lacuna is. Now it is for the Government, the executive, to see that this machinery works effectively and is made competent.

14 hrs.

Certainly in the last ten years the country has moved. Certainly this has created a certain psychology in the minds of the people, whether they are the tribals or Scheduled Castes, to move forward, at least to clamour for their constitutional rights. That has been created, and so, something has been done certainly, but that can be done by the ordinary administrative

machinery. Taking into consideration the Constitutional provision and the importance of the problem, I think what has been achieved is not proportionate.

So, the reason is not the lack of a Constitutional provision, or lack of our doing our duty in pointing out these things to the Government, but it is the lack of the right person at the right place in Government machinery. No right person is coming forward to work this machinery. The machine is getting rusty. The Commissioner's Report will not achieve much unless the States move, unless the Centre moves. But as it is we find that the Centre is blaming the States and *vice versa*. So, something must be done about it.

Yesterday we heard from Shri C. K. Bhattacharya that the amount spent on the improvement of the Adivasis or backward classes should be the yardstick. He says it is an impressive figure. We do believe certain things have been done, but only money should never be the standard or yardstick with which to measure our progress, and that is where we go wrong. Money is being spent in my name, but who is benefiting by it, where is it going, that is the question. The amount of money spent is not going to improve their condition. So, that should be examined too.

About representation in the services, there are many complaints even after all these years. It is where it was. Again, I say that a certain psychological effect has been created in the machinery, the executive, the appointing authorities etc., but by now the appointing authorities have got accustomed not at all to mind whatever we say or point out, because the Government machinery is not properly checking it up.

Yesterday we heard the hon. Deputy Minister telling us that some criteria have to be fixed in giving scholarships, that we cannot give it to everybody. I wonder how that idea has come about. Adivasis have to be educationally raised. Unless they are raised educationally, they cannot advance, they cannot understand the progress of the country or national integration. Whether they become engineers or not, let them advance. Why put these little restrictions in their way? At least till now we were grateful that if there was anything being done, it was by the Central Government through scholarships in the matter of education.

I do not know what made them give the distribution of the scholarships to the States. Perhaps it was with a view to facilitate the backward classes making better use if it and getting the scholarship in time, but I am sorry to say it has not had the desired result. For months together they do not receive the scholarships in time. In certain places up till now they have not received. That should be looked into. We discuss big problems, but even such minor details as these are not looked into.

Very many people have the idea that for tribes and Scheduled Castes, basic education is the proper thing. I do not know if basic education is understood properly by everybody. I would like Ministers to send their children to these basic schools. Why do they not send? They send their children to the same public and much condemned missionary schools whom they accuse of receiving foreign aid, anti-national etc. I know about Bihar, I do not know about here.

An Hon. Member: Same thing here.

Shri Ignace Beck: Let us send all children to the basic schools. Why particularly these backward classes? Do you want to keep them back? I would say it should be the reverse. Send your children to the basic school, and send our children to the university.

[Shri Ignace Beck]

Certainly we would not admit if you say that they are unfit. They have passed examinations on an equal basis with the others. They have attended the same colleges and passed from the same university, but when the time for appointment comes, they are unfit. This is the way things are going on.

For the tribals, the economic problem is the most important. The question of agriculture should be taken up very carefully, in a well-planned manner and not haphazardly.

With these words, I thank you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I should call the hon. Minister. If some Member can condense his remarks in five minutes, I will give him an opportunity.

श्री साधु राम (जालंधर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर साहब की रिपोर्ट पर जो बहस हो रही है उस पर मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका देने पर मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। कमिश्नर साहब ने जो यह रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति जी को दी है, इसके लिए मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देता हूं। इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ सच्चाई नजर आती है। गवर्नमेंट ने भी जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की हौसला अफजाई की है और उनके अपलिफ्ट के जो काम किए हैं, उनके लिए मैं उसको भी धन्यवाद देता हूं।

महात्मा गांधी जो तरक्की इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की हुई देखना चाहते थे, वह अभी तक भी, तेरह चौदह वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी हुई हो, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है। इसका कारण मुझे यह दिखाई देता है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट में इस तरह के काबिल अफसर नहीं हैं जो इस तरफ ध्यान दे सकें। पंजाब में एक कहावत है कि हर एक के पास जुल्ली, गुल्ली और कुल्ली होनी चाहिये। इन तीनों चीजों का जो मसला है वह आज तक भी हल नहीं हो पाया है। सब से ज्यादा इन तीनों बातों में गिरी हुई जो अवस्था है वह इन पिछड़े हुए भाइयों की है। इन के लिए रोटी कपड़ा और मकान इन तीनों में से किसी भी समस्या को हम हल नहीं कर पाए हैं। इस काम में आज तक हमें कामयाबी नहीं मिल पाई है। इसका कारण यह है कि कहीं न कहीं कुछ न कुछ कमियां हैं जिन को दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

तालीम का बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है। इसके बारे में जो इंतिजाम किया गया है वह बहुत नाकिस है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लड़कों को जो स्कालरशिप मिलते हैं, जब से यह काम सैंटर के हाथ से स्टेट्स के हाथों में चला गया है, इसका इंतिजाम भी खराब हो गया है। लेकिन पिछले साल जो शिकायत पार्लियामेंट में हुई, उस के बाद भी गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं किया और इस बार भी पार्लियामेंट के सारे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के मेम्बर्स यह कह रहे हैं कि स्कालरशिप्स का इन्तजाम बहुत खराब हो गया है और वे ठीक वक्त पर नहीं मिलते या पूरे नहीं मिलते। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि इस मामले को सेन्टर अपने हाथ में ले ले। मगर सेन्टर ने आज तक इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया।

इसके बाद मकानों का मसला आता है। मकानों का जो मसला है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्डट्राइब्स के लोगों का वह बहुत बड़ा मसला है। इस के लिये जो रकम रखी जाती है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। इतनी थोड़ी रकम से उन के माकन नहीं बन सकते और उन को उस रकम का फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है। यह मैं नहीं कहता कि इस के लिये उन को ग्रान्ट नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। कुछ मेरे भाइयों का खयाल ऐसा भी है कि वह रकम नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। जो कुछ ग्रान्ट के तौर पर मिलती है या कर्जे के तौर पर मिलता है वह न मिले, मैं इस के हक में नहीं हूं। मगर यह जरूर

है कि गवर्नमेंट रिस्पांसिबल है उस के लिये कि जिन के पास रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं उन को मकान दे, जिन के पास पहनने के लिये कपड़े नहीं हैं उन को कपड़े दे और जिन के पास रोटी खाने का इन्तजाम नहीं है उन को वह रोटी देने का इन्तजाम करे । अगर हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, सोशलिस्टिक पेटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का नारा लगाते हैं तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं कि हम किसी को मकान के लिये कर्जा न दें । मैं तो समझता हूं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और दूसरे जो गरीब लोग हैं उन लोगों के लिये एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम होना चाहिये, भले ही वह सेन्टर में हों और स्टेट में हों । दूसरे जो मिनिस्टर साहबान हैं, जो दूसरे डिपार्टमेंटों को चलाते हैं, उन के पास इतनी फुर्सत नहीं होती कि वे इस काम की तरफ कुछ ध्यान दे सकें । आज मुल्क के लोगों का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा कराह रहा है, करोड़ों की तादाद में आज लोग रो रहे हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान न देना गवर्नमेंट की सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी है । यह कोई ऐसा बहुत बड़ा मसला तो है नहीं जिस को देखा न जा सके ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त सब से अहम जो मसला है वह जमीन के बटवारे का है । अगर देश में आजादी आने के बाद इस मुल्क में रहने वाले लोगों को १० या १८ रु० मन अनाज मिलता है तो यह कौन सी बड़ाई की बात है कि कहा जाये कि हम ने यह कर दिया, हम ने वह कर दिया ? कितने ही डैम बनाये गये, कितनी ही प्रोजैक्ट्स हम चला रहे हैं, लेकिन उन तमाम प्रोजैक्टों और तमाम डैमों को बनाने का फल कुछ भी नहीं निकला । जब तक खाने के लिये गरीब लोगों को सस्ता अनाज न मिल सके, उन के पहनने के लिये सस्ता कपड़ा न मिल सके, रहने के लिये सस्ते मकान न मिल सकें, तब तक किसी भी चीज का कोई फायदा नहीं है । इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि जमीन का बटवारा किया जाय । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जमीन का बटवारा क्यों नहीं करवाती हैं । यहां पर बेहिसाब जमीन है, लेकिन लैंडलैस लोगों को जमीन नहीं दी जाती । कितनी पैदावार यहां पर होती है उस के हिसाब से यहां पर खाने वाले ज्यादा हैं और यही वजह है कि अनाज की कीमतें बढ़ती जाती हैं । आखिर इस चीज को [illegible] किया जाता है ? यहां पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मेम्बर जो करोड़ों लोगों के नुमायन्दे हैं, जिस चीज को रखते हैं उस का असर नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो कुछ किया जा रहा है वह सब बेकार है । जो भी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, जो लाखों लोगों के वोटों से चुन कर आये हैं, चाहे वे अपोजीशन के हों या गवर्नमेंट बेंचेज पर बैठने वाले हों, वे एक जबान से कहते हैं, फिर भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । सरकार हमेशा यह कहती है कि हम यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे लेकिन कहीं कुछ नहीं होता । इस का मतलब क्या होता है ? मेरे ख्याल में जमीन का बटवारा जरूर होना चाहिये । जो भी सीलिंग मुकर्रर की गई है गवर्नमेंट के जरिये, उस के अलावा जो भी फालतू जमीन बचती है उस को जल्द से जल्द जो लैंडलैस शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं उन में बांट दिया जाना चाहिये । उस के बाद लोगों के रहने के लिये मकानों का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, तालीम को कम्पलसरी और फ्री होना चाहिये । यह सारी चीजें बहुत बड़ी नहीं हैं और गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह इन पर ध्यान दे । मैं ने देखा है कि पंजाब में लैंड का कंसोलिडेशन हो रहा है लेकिन जिन लोगों के पास रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं उन के लिये कंसोलिडेशन में कोई जमीन नहीं छोड़ी जा रही है । इसके अलावा वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से रिफ्यूजी आये हैं, उन रिफ्यूजियों के पास रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं और वह शिकायत करते हैं गवर्नमेंट से कि हम को मकान दो । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि उन का कोई क्लेम नहीं है और उन के लिये उस के पास जमीन नहीं है । ऐसी दशा बन गई है रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री में । मैं ने कई दफा अर्ज

[श्री साधू राम]

किया कि पंजाब में बहुत बुरी हालत हो रही है और रिफ्यूजी लोग घबरा रहे हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान में रहने के लिये आ गये इस लिये इस देश के बाशिन्दे हैं, तो उन के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में रहने के लिये मकान क्यों नहीं मिल सकते। आखिर इस का मतलब क्या होता है ? मैं समझता हूं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री मिल कर इन बातों पर विचार करें कि उन लोगों को रहने के लिये मकान देना है या नहीं। अगर नहीं देना है तो वे इस आजादी को ले कर क्या चाटें जहां पर उन को रहने के लिये मकान भी नहीं मिल सकते। इसलिये जमीन की तकसीम होनी चाहिये और रहने के लिये मकान होने चाहियें। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप सिर्फ हरिजनों को ही मकान दें, जिन के पास मकान नहीं हैं, उन सब को मकान दें।

अब मैं एक छोटी सी चीज अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं। इस बारे में आप से भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और होम मिनिस्ट्री से भी अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह हरिजनों की प्राब्लम को दुरुस्त करने के लिये कुछ वक्त जरूरी निकालें। आज मुल्क की आबादी का चौथाई हिस्सा तकलीफ में पड़ा हुआ है। उन की प्राब्लेम को डिसकस करने के लिये पार्लियामेंट में या दूसरी कमेटियों में कोई कोशिश नहीं होती। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सीधा सा काम है। इंडस्ट्रीज के काम में, तालीम के काम में, गवर्नमेंट को उन लोगों को जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें देने का इरादा है उसे पूरा करना चाहिये। जो लोग हमारी गवर्नमेंट के भीतर हैं और इस चीज को इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं करना चाहते, चाहे वे स्टेट के आफिसर हों या सेन्टर के आफिसर हों, उन को पूरी सजा दी जाय। इस से एक साइकोलोजिकल एफेक्ट पड़ेगा कि वे लोग गवर्नमेंट के काम को ठीक तरह से चलायेंगे। अगर हम गांधी भक्त हैं तो मेरा ख्याल है कि गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और उस को सारे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के मिनिस्टर्स को हुक्म देना चाहिये कि वे किसी भी विजिट पर जायें तो हरिजन मोहल्लों में जा कर ठहरें ताकि उन को इस बात का ख्याल हो कि वे गांधी जी के कहने के मुताबिक चल रहे हैं। अगर वे इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन का बदलना मुश्किल है। अगर वह भी अंग्रेजी राज्य की तरफ से काम करते हैं तो मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई साइकालोजिकल एफैक्ट नहीं पड़ेगा। और गरीब लोग बहुत ज्यादा मायूस हो जायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: इस से तो हरिजनों पर ज्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा। अगर मिनिस्टर वहां जायेंगे तो उन को खाना खिलाना पड़ेगा।

श्री साधू राम: खाना खिलाने में तो हमें खुशी होती है। उन को यह ख्याल तो होगा कि उन की अनटचेबिलिटी दूर हो रही है।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इन चीजों की तरफ जरूर ध्यान दिया जाय और इस के लिये एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस की तरफ पूरे जोर शोर से ध्यान दे।

श्री अजित सिंह (भटिंडा रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप का मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे मौका दिया। मैं सिर्फ एक बात कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा और वह यह है कि सर्विसेज के बारे में गवर्नमेंट का सन् १९५६ में एक मैमोरेन्डम निकला था, उस में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये मुलाजिमत के सम्बन्ध में टैक्नीकल क्वालिफिकेशन्स दी गई थीं, उन में यह कहा गया था कि लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क की जगह के लिये अगर कोई हरिजन अर्जी दे और उस को टाइपराइटिंग न आती हो, तो भी उस को अप्वाइंटमेंट के लिये भेजा जाय। लेकिन आज कल अगर कोई आदमी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जाता है तो उन को ही कार्ड दिया जाता है जो कि टाइपराइटिंग

जानते हैं । इस तरह से जो गवर्नमेंट का नोटिफिकेशन है उस के मुताबिक अमल नहीं हो रहा है यानी बहुत से हरिजन कैन्डीडेट्स को, जो कि टाइपराइटिंग नहीं जानते हैं, उन को एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये नहीं भेजा जा रहा है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कुछ इधर तीसरी ग्रेड और चौथी ग्रेड की आसामियां जो रिजर्व रखी गयी हैं उन के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने बैन लगा रखी है, अभी उन को नहीं लिया जा रहा है । उधर हमारा रिजरवेशन बढ़ा रहे हैं । उस के लिये तो हम मशकूर हैं । लेकिन जो तीसरी और चौथी ग्रेड की जगहें रिजर्व हैं उन पर भी लोगों को लिया जाना चाहिये । यही दो बातें मैं अर्ज करना चाहता था । मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ ध्यान दें कि तीन चार दिन में ४५० आसामियां तीसरी और चौथी ग्रेड में ली जा रही हैं और जो मैमोरेंडम आप ने निकाला है उस पर अमल किया जाये तो रिजरवेशन के हिसाब से हरिजनों को अपना कोटा मिल जायेगा । हरिजनों में पहले और दूसरे डिवीजन वालों की कमी नहीं है । लेकिन जो टाइपराइटिंग की टैकनिकल क्वालिफिकेशन रखी गयी है .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि यह कैसे हो सकता है कि एम्प्लायर अगर टाइपिस्ट मांगे तो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज बिला टाइप जानने वालों को भेज दे । एम्प्लायर जिस तरह के आदमी चाहेगा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज तो वैसे ही आदमियों के नाम भेजेगा ।

श्री अजित सिंह : उस में यह शर्त है कि जो आदमी टाइपराइटिंग न जानते हों वे यहां अंडरटेकिंग दें कि वे ६ महीने में टाइपराइटिंग सीख लेंगे । हम उस के लिये तैयार हैं ।

Shrimati Alva: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the debate was to last for six hours but it has overstepped its bounds. However, I am very grateful to the Members who have participated in this debate for the valuable suggestions, the restraint with which they have expressed their grievances and the indulgence they have shown at our shortcomings.

To begin with, it was pointed out that there is always a great delay in discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As I had stated, this is the ninth report and over the years, with our experience, we have improved and I hope that next time at least we shall be able to follow the suggestion made by the hon. Speaker that within a period of a fortnight the report should be discussed. But I do not exactly know how it can be restricted to the time-limit of a fortnight, because we have also accepted the hon. Speaker's suggestion that we would have the informal committee to discuss the pros and cons of what is stated in the report so that the debate here could be more concentrated. In any case this time, as I said yesterday, we had those meetings and all the points that most of the hon. Members have put here were put there at the informal committee. Those points have been examined and some of the suggestions that the Members wanted us to carry to the States have been carried. The remaining, of course, are being examined by us and from time to time our suggestions go to the States in respect of all that happens here in Delhi, whether it be by way of Advisory Board or the Consultative Committee or the debates in this and the other House.

This is a huge problem and I do not want to minimise it by saying that we have achieved very much. Especially when I heard Shrimati Uma Nehru, I agreed with her in everything she stated. She belongs to the old school; she has known how Gandhiji undertook this great task and how it was by his example more than

[Shrimati Alva]

precept he achieved so much without money. Now, for 12 years, we have undertaken this huge task. It is a load of sins of centuries on our head; only every individual Member and not the Government alone can remove it. You must understand that the method of Governmental action is quite different from the manner in which you and I carry out things by our example. Therefore, for those of us who believe in this great task and the eradication of untouchability, the eradication of the present method of scavenging and the lifting up of the tribals and the rest of the people, I think very much has to be done by us, individuals.

It is true that there are spots in India which are bad and even so, so much work has been done in these past 12 years. I do not want to minimise it by saying that we have been able to achieve a substantial amount of success by the implementation of the schemes. I do not think any hon. Member would say that we have done nothing. We have gone wrong here and there. We have come across obstacles which we have not been able to get over. Nevertheless, as Shrimati Uma Nehru stated, it is the mind; it is the psychology of the mind; it is the psychology of the people. Have we trained our masses to think, and why do we always concentrate on a change of thought in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Why not we propagate by a two-way traffic? It is also a question for the orthodox elements, because sins also die hard and it is the diehards also who have to change their psychology. So, today, it is for you and us to appeal to the people and say that it is the orthodox elements also who must change their hearts and come forward, as well as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have also grown in a new psychology now.

May I say we have created a psychology of complaints as well, while there were not so many complaints 12 years ago? The work is progressing, though not always as we would like it to be. We have created a psychology by which the dumb of yesterday have learnt to speak. I have myself gone to the tribal areas, and from my own experience I can say this: I found that tribal women who would never open their mouth yesterday complain today. That itself is progress. They have become vocal. I consider it a progress when a woman is able to tell another woman about the limitation of the schemes and about the implementation. Therefore, we have progressed to that extent.

Again, I do not wish to minimise: there are heart-rending spots in the whole of India, when we look at some of the places as Shrimati Uma Nehru has said. I have gone round and visited many places. It is heart-rending. But, nevertheless, the greater the challenge, the greater should be our purpose and determination to meet it. Let us meet it in the proper way.

It is said that confidence has to be created. There is a lurking fear in the minds of many of the hon. Members especially when we come to the services, to the effect, that the best among these communities are not taken for one reason or the other. But if any of the hon. Members has got any particular or individual case in which discrimination has been seen, we welcome him to bring to our notice such a case and we are prepared to look into such cases, because this welfare work is not like any other programme of the Government. There is no hard and fast rule. Welfare is a thing which entails mutual appreciation and we are prepared to change. We do change our schemes from year to year and from month to month. Once again I want to emphasise that the discussion of this report should be taken up in the State legislatures. We have suggested it to the State legislatures. We should welcome also the hon. Members here to

bring some kind of weight on the State legislatures because most of the schemes are to be implemented by the States, whether it be distribution of land, cottage industries, housing or, education, etc. It has to be done on the spot where these difficulties arise or stand and stare at us. Therefore, once again, I would suggest that each hon. Member, with all the vehemence, must go back and see that the State legislatures undertake that appropriate portion which deals with the State concerned and is fully discussed there, because the members of the Assembly come from the different regions and districts of the State and they will be able to achieve much more than even we do here, so far away, from year to year.

We talk of eradication of untouchability. Where does it begin and how is it to end? It is one of the most challenging problems. It has gone on for centuries past. We have had great teachers, some of whom have been cited today. No one was so great as Gandhiji, and yet, we who profess to follow him sometimes fall short in our example. Therefore, when Shrimati Shah said that improved methods of scavenging should be introduced, I agree with her; but you and I should begin, as we used to do in the ashram once upon a time. Show it by doing it and the rest will follow. The work will be slow, but it is bound to gather momentum.

About the Malkani Committee report on scavenging, which is getting ready, we are making arrangements for the translation of the reports in the regional languages, so that it will reach not only you, but the other States also. We have not waited for the publication of this report. Wherever we have found the recommendations practicable, we have issued instructions that they should be put into use.

Talking about scavenging which is really the burning problem, 50 per cent to 70 per cent grant is made available from the Centre. It is the responsibility of the municipalities and local boards; again it goes back to the States from where the legislators are elected to Assemblies. It is for them to bring pressure on local boards and legislatures to make full use not only of the grants, but of all the contrivances which the Malkani Committee has suggested in many of its recommendations.

There was a point made that Punjab has constituted a committee. We are very happy that Punjab has taken the lead in constituting it so that scavenging could become more dignified. I do not think the other States will be lagging behind; it is a matter of priority. It will go from State to State.

An Hon. Member: Punjab always leads.

Shrimati Alva: I do not know whether Punjab always leads or not, but it has taken the lead in this most important task that looks so small, but is very important to be done.

There was suggestion made by Shri Krishna that the Defence Ministry should be advised to take up the matter and gloves, overalls and other facilities should be given to the scavengers in the Cantonment area, which is under the Defence Ministry's care. That suggestion will be made to the Defence Ministry. I think it is a good suggestion. If it is taken up, I am sure the good practice will spread all round.

I do not think most of us would disagree with Shri Bhattacharya's remarks when he said that the scheduled castes list should shrink from year to year and not increase. There was a time when scheduled castes did not want to get into the list of scheduled castes, but when a provision was introduced in the Constitution, since then the list of scheduled castes is ever enlarging. I think at some time we must stop the list and begin deduction year after year. Therefore, I personally feel that it is a very

[Shrimati Alva]

healtny suggestion and the danger of separatism will also shrink in like measure.

He also said that the word 'Harijan' should not be used. It was, of course, coined by Gandhiji and there is nothing wrong about the word, but it is good to drop it now since we want to have a composite society in India. No longer do we belong to the centuries of the past; we belong to today and we look to the future. In the space age, as Shrimati Shah said, we want to belong to the future. Therefore, we must think ahead of time. Therefore, I think 'scheduled castes and scheduled tribes' as laid down in the Constitution should be enough.

Shri Basumatari, of course, has spoken with great vehemence and brought out some very sound suggestions. Shri Basumatari has been a member of the Tribal Commission; he is a member of the Central Advisory Tribal Board. He is a member of the Consultative Committee for the Tribals. So, his suggestions and advice are always welcome to us. I am sure he must have done valuable work in the Tribal Commission whose report is ready and will be before the House in the very near future.

Shri Barupal talked about inter-marriages. Nobody can prevent inter-marriages. But who will encourage inter-marriages? That is the point. I am speaking mainly from memory—I think it was the erstwhile Bombay State or Maharashtra which did something towards this to encourage inter-marriage between scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes.

Shri Gaikwad talked about cottage industries; again you go back to the States. Co-operative effort in the field of cottage industries is welcome and is encouraged. If there is any difficulty, then again you may sit down and see how this difficulty can be removed. He mentioned the middleman's profit. The middleman is there, but I think the middleman has lost one leg with our Five Year Plans. (*Interruption*). Our idealism is there; our Plan is there. We have put the principles and policies on paper; it is for you and us to act and see that the middleman gradually vanishes, unless, of course, you want to keep him, to speak about him every year. The co-operative effort will help not only the scheduled castes and tribes, but also the rest of the country.

Shri Uikey brought in the argument about the Dandakarayna project to show how the tribals are suffering. He talked of the harassment he saw on some road when he was passing. But all that falls within the jurisdiction of the State. One would like to know what the hon. Members do with the State Governments when they come across such scenes. Orthodoxies die hard and sometimes michief is deliberately made. These things are before us. Nevertheless, when police firings occur, it is a matter basically for the State Government. When this report is discussed in the State Legislature, whichever portions concern that particular State, that can be highlighted and some remedy could be found out. About the Dandakaranya project, it has really brought a measure of prosperity to the tribals in that area. I will give some figures. About one-fourth of the reclaimed land has been given to the tribals. Each tribal family is given the equivalent of Rs. 1300 for assistance in various ways. New communications are being built by the DDA and they are also doing anti-malaria work. In these and in a dozen other ways are the tribals benefiting from the Dandakaranya scheme. This project will bring about permanent improvement of that area and would benefit the tribals as well as the other people who are there.

But when the hon. Member talks about forests, I must remind him that

the forests themselves badly need protection. Not that the tribals have to be neglected, but the care of the forests and tribals must go hand in hand. After all, they are the children of the forests.

Shri Ganpati Ram: On a point of Order. माननीय मंत्री जी कह रही हैं कि शिक्षा, भूमि और ला एंड आर्डर, ये सब विषय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हाथ में हैं। जितने प्वाइंट्स हम लोगों ने रखे हैं और जो कमियां हम लोगों ने बताई हैं, उन के बारे में क्या सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर दबाव नहीं डाल सकती कि वे कमियां दूर की जायं ?

श्रीमती **अल्वा** : वह तो हम करते ही हैं ।

The States are autonomous and the hon. Member should know exactly the functions of the State and those of the Centre.

It was Shri Balmiki who referred to some particular case. I do not want to go into that case, because that has to be very carefully examined before anything could be commented on it. He said that lists of villages where there is no untouchability should be prepared. I do not think it is feasible to do it. If it is feasible, the States can go ahead or even the MPs can do it. I think each MP represents about a thousand villages and it is easy to keep an account . . .

Shri Thimmaiah: If it is feasible to prepare a list of villages where untouchability exists, is it not feasible to prepare a list of the villages where it does not exist? I want this clarification.

Shrimati Alva: I am not saying I am against the list being prepared . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should so many clarifications be sought? Does it mean we have created only confusion so far? Let us hear the hon. Deputy Minister now.

Shrimati Alva: It is a good idea that we recognise the village where the practice of untouchability does not exist. If such villages exist, as I believe they do, then it is better that we take note of that, but somebody has to call our attention to it.

Now, Sir, I come to the comments made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those hon. Members were not anxious to have any reply; they are not present.

Shrimati Alva: Anyway, his was an issue that needed a reply, because he talked of conversion. On the point of conversion we have to be very dispassionate. The days of mass conversion are over. But the Constitution guarantees the practice and profession of one's religion and even the change of religion. Therefore, it would have been better if Shri Shastri had given us some indication of the number of conversions there so that we could really get the whole thing examined. It is very wrong for religious leaders, be they Christians, Muslims or Buddhists, to take advantage of one's poverty and nakedness and use it for conversion or for their own growing in numerical strength, because by faith very few change in that manner. Therefore, everyone must be vigilant to see that there is no coercion, direct or indirect, in the matter of conversion and that no anti-national tendencies are allowed to take root in the country. On the other hand, prejudice has to be avoided. Our Constitution guarantees freedom of faith and freedom of worship. The hon. Member himself had raised a half-an-hour discussion in this House in the last session to which a full reply was given. That does not matter. He is welcome to raise it again and again. But the point was fully dealt with at that time. Anyway, I am giving him a reply once again.

He also talked of the sphere of work of the Assistant Commissioners. The State Governments have full

[Shrimati Alva]

authority in their respective spheres. The Assistant Commissioner can undertake special studies and act as liaison officers, but they can never be supervisory officers. Therefore, it does happen that it is a kind of mutual exchange of views and work. Sometimes an Assistant Commissioner is able to do very good work, and sometimes an Assistant Commissioner with all his genuine effort is not able to get as much as he would be able to do or his work is not as effective as it should be. But this again is a human problem. Nevertheless, I have told you the limitations of the Assistant Commissioners.

The last point which he mentioned was—that also is a very important point—about some institution. He named an institution which did not get aid either from the Centre or from the State. I am giving him a full reply to it. There are certain institutions and organisations that get grant directly from the Ministry of Home Affairs. But they have to be of an all-India character. I am not able to recollect the name he mentioned, but, anyway, I do not think that name is within the list of the institutions that fall within the all-India character. However, the spheres of activity of the Centre and the States are demarcated, and this has to be understood very well before such issues are placed before us.

Then we come to the other backward classes. I said yesterday also that the Government of India would like everyone to go by the economic criteria, and I think sooner or later it will be the economic criteria that will decide the point of backwardness of any individual or a group of individuals.

We can only, at the same time, persuade the States; we cannot dictate to the States. We have left it to the States to make their own decisions, to lay down their own criteria of backwardness and carry on the work within their own field of activity.

Then there is the question of housing. I think the last few speakers talked about the scarcity and the problem that exists in the field of housing for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Of course, whatever scale of assistance we may give will always be limited, it can never come to what the individual wants. Therefore, it would be difficult. Even if we increase the rate of assistance, we will not be able to give it to so many and the number will be limited more and more. Therefore, the best thing is for us to build up a spirit of self-reliance and independence even in that field even when they are economically down and out.

I think it was Shri Dasaratha Deb who referred to Tripura. He referred to the problems that exist amongst the tribals there. We have admitted that our work in the field of tribal welfare has not been as we would have liked it to be, or it has not been even to the extent that we have been able to show in the field of welfare for the Scheduled Castes. Therefore, when he talked of Tripura, I must say that we have done everything at the governmental level. There is an advisory committee, there is the Informal Consultative Committee and there is the Central Board for Harijan Welfare and Tribal Welfare where hon. Members of this House and the other House are members. Their suggestions come in twice a year to us. We accept their suggestions, examine them and forward them to the States. From our level we implement whatever we can and wherever it is possible.

Then I come to the question of education. Somehow the means and merit tests get confused, but if we want to increase the number of Scheduled Castes that is coming in for education, there will come a time when the Government will not be able to carry the load of scholarships that we give to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, because the number

will be progressively increasing from year to year whereas the funds may not multiply on the same level from year to year. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in having the means test. It may be that Shri Gaikwad feels or others feel, and rightly so, that there is a barrier created again for their progress. But when you actually analyse, how many will be benefited by this means test; It will be a negligible number to begin with where parents or guardians earn enough to educate their sons and daughters. But, nevertheless, sooner or later the means test is going to come in. Sooner or later free education will also come in, if not in the next Plan in the Plan that is coming after it. Therefore, we are progressing gradually but steadily and one should not have those fears and one must begin to face things in the proper manner.

He asked, who will give the income certificates? I do not think there will be such a lot of trouble, because the income certificate as well as the academic certificate will be placed together, and when they are pinned up together I do not think the delay that he envisages would actually occur.

The hon. Member says that the delays are already there, even though we have passed on the burden to the Ministry of Education and from there to the States the delays are there. In huge schemes like this there will always be an element of complaint, an element of delay, but the position has improved now than in the past years.

There was also a suggestion that loans should be given for building houses. I think that was answered in the past also. Even now the loans are not a feasible proposition at all. We cannot go on giving loans. There will be no end to it. We will have to spend the whole allotment of the Five Year Plan only in giving loans for building houses. That will not be feasible therefore, what is not feasible is not acceptable and it cannot be done.

With regard to services, yesterday I said that everything possible is being done. Lowered standard of suitability, lowered standard of marks, one-fourth fees of the total amount prescribed for competitive examinations and other things are done. Even then we are not able to satisfy hon. Members here or a section of the people in the country because they want to go galloping along. That gallop also will come if we have patience and if we can think rightly and guide the people correctly.

In the selections made at the competitive examinations and appointments made in the I.A.S. cadre during the last three years, recruitment of Scheduled Castes candidates has been 2, 2 and 9 respectively out of a total of 54, 73 and 87 in the years 1959, 1960 and 1961. The number has gone up, but not as much as I would like it to be. Therefore, we shall have to see that the boys who come from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are fit enough to get through all the hurdles of an examination, because there are many hurdles—there is a written paper, there is the interview, physical test and so on. It has got to be examined very carefully and in detail. I want to remove the fear from the minds of the hon. Members that this is a way in which they are kept out. I do not subscribe to that view. There will come a time, and very shortly too, when they will be taken not only to fill the percentage, but, even more so, by the open competition without having to take cover under the appellation of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

An hon. Member: What about the percentages?

Shrimati Alva: I gave the percentages yesterday. In 1961 out of 9 candidates two were in the I.P.S. and 7 in the other Central services. Regarding coaching in universities, that is a difficult proposition. We began in Allahabad, there was trouble and that was discussed here in the question hour. As I said, after all, it is a question of human element. How can we correct it? Not by laws, but by the

[Shrimati Alva]

change of psychology of one's thought and change of one's heart. Therefore, this is a story of the past and I do not think that exists today. I do not agree with the hon. Members who say that even today the students are suffering. No. They have their own institution and their own building. Even the students that could be accommodated there do not come in; the full quota of students does not come in for some reason, may be due to their own personnel or individual difficulties.

Then, the hon. Speaker wanted to know whether the children of the de-notified classes are also being looked after. They are being looked after. In the Second Plan the amount allotted in the Central and State sectors was Rs. 83 lakhs. Just like the other students, they also get all the facilities. The children of the de-notified classes get facilities like scholarship, midday meals, book grants. The *Vimukta Jati*, the ex-criminal tribes, as they were known once upon a time, are a peculiar sort of people. They take a long time to come out, because they have been living for ages past in a particular surrounding. Therefore, those children have to be weaned away gradually. Not only the children, but even the parents of the de-notified tribe children are making fairly good progress in the different parts of India. Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have made some provision specially for the de-notified tribes and, I am sure, other States must also have made it.

I think I have covered the whole ground, except the technological field. The public sector undertakings have been advised to follow the instructions for special representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, consistent with the requirements of efficiency. But if the undertakings are following the company or corporation form of administration it is doubtful whether Government can issue categorical directions. I think everywhere there is an awakening to take these people. Even in technology, it may be that we have too many weavers and too few fitters. Then there will be unemployment in the weaving section whereas in the other section all will be employed. Therefore, if you look into the Report, it is all given there and I will not go into it. I will just refer to page 36 and the two pages following it, which deals with the reservation of seats in technical and educational institutions which gives not only the percentage but all the other details that hon. Members would like to have.

As the hon. Members say, the report recurs every year, comes before us every year and is debated every year. But the assessment of work and the success of our plans will depend on us. Here I may humbly say that we are working for human beings. Here, my colleague, Shri Manubhai Shah, is working at machines; we are working with human beings. Therefore, in this human plan, nothing is worth the making that does not make the man. Let us mould the man.

श्री उईके (मंडला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। कल मैं ने दंडकारण्य स्कीम के बारे में एक प्वाइंट उठाया था। मैं ने कहा था कि जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है बंगाल, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बीच, उस में यह दिया हुआ है कि एक एंथ्रोपोलोजिस्ट सीनियर मोस्ट एप्वाइंट किया जायेगा ट्राइबल वैलफेयर को देखने के लिये यहां से बस्तर में जो गुडविल गई थी एक मैंबर बन कर मैं भी गया था। वहां जो स्थिति मैं ने देखी उस के आधार पर मैं अपने अनुभव से यह कह सकता हूं कि वहां अगर एंथ्रोपोलीजिस्ट एप्वांयटहो गया होता और आदिवासियों के बीच में मनोवैज्ञानिक तरीके से अगर काम किया जाता तो

जो फायरिंग हुआ और १२ आदिवासी मारे गये वह फायरिंग भी न हुआ होता और ये बारह आदिवासी भी न मारे गये होते। आगे ऐसी कोई दुर्घटना न हो उस जिले के अन्दर या और किसी आदिवासी स्थान में, चार साल इस एग्रीमेंट को हुए बीत जाने के बाद भी अब क्या एंथ्रोपोलोजिस्ट एम्बाइंट किया जायेगा या नहीं किया जायेगा ?

Some hon. Members *rose—*

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या अ। नऐ सिरे से फिर डिबेट चलेगी ?

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): On a point of clarification. The hon. Deputy Minister has not replied as to the reaction of the Government to the work of preparation of a consolidated list of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes. Secondly, I raised the point of services. The hon. Minister has stated that no qualified candidate was available for appointment. I would like to say that in the year 1960 in the month of June....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would not allow a fresh speech.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am not going to make a speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then what is this?

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am giving a concrete example.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That also the hon. Member is pointing out by a speech. He can put a question to the hon. Minister. I will request her to send the answer individually to the hon. Member.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I will finish soon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

14.58 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, on a point of order. I want to submit something on the admissibility of this motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which motion?

Shri Vajpayee: The motion that this Bill should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless that is moved, how can he question it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I feel happy and proud for the opportunity given to me to place the working of this Commission before this august House. Even though normally I am supposed to be associated with many heavy industries, many large-scale industries, where mechanisation and huge investments are the order of the day, I must certainly confess before the House that nothing gives me greater pleasure than my work of looking after the growth and development of cottage and village industries. It is not in any fanatic or dogmatic sense of the word that I am saying this, because, as we all know, during the struggle for freedom, launched by Mahatma Gandhi over a long period of time which was the memorable past, in the history of freedom of people throughout the country, khadi had become the livery of Indian free-

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

dom and it had become a symbol of the struggle of the Indian people against the bonds of slavery. It is not because of that that we have undertaken to develop khadi.

15.00 hrs.

There were many more reasons even though the first is far more weighty than the one that I am trying to place before the House. In *khadi* and village industries, *khadi* is the solar system round which all the rest of the village industries revolve as satellites. As Bapu used to say, *khadi* embodies the social insurance of the dynamic planning of India and the industrial democracy that we want to build in this country.

But I must say here that it is one of the most difficult industries to organise. It is difficult to organise these small, scattered, thousands and thousands of *khadi* and village industries in the hearths and homes of the millions of people of this country in the villages. I know it is far easier to organise a machine tool factory or a steel plant, a heavy electrical plant or a drugs or pharmaceutical corporation than to look after these millions of people bhind the *charkha*, the *kolhu*, the oil *ghani* and various other handicrafts and village industries.

There is much criticism of the working of this Commission and of the development of *khadi* and village industries in our country. I would like to join issue with them and ask them to show me a parallel in other parts of the world where such a decentralised industry, sc widely spread over the whole continent of India, could have been run as this valuable Commission of ours has done in the last five or six years since its inception and by the previous Board.

There is also a feeling that much of the money that is being spent on these industries is not well utilised. Firstly, I know how much money we are investing in other economic enterprises, social enterprises and various other types of institutional expenditure. Here is a drop in the ocean which the Indian people owe to the poorer and weaker sections of the community who run into 90 to 95 per cent of the people of this country. Yet, sometimes it pains one's heart to see that this sort of small offering of social insurance in dribblets, if I may say so, that this country is offering to those who are not fully employed, who are underemployed or who have not yet received gainful employment inspite of successive planning in this country, is criticised by people sometimes. I know practically all the members of the Khadi Board and the Khadi Commission having been associated with *khadi* activity over decades and having also sold *hundis* in my young age when I was a student as also later on. How dear this activity is to all of us in this part of the world. The composition of the Board could never have been better than what it is today. The most devoted men working in the rural area, who have spent a life time in *khadi* work and have made and spread a real economic and social philosophy out of this support to the weakest sector of the Indian community, are the people who spend every pie with the greatest care which no banker, accountant or financier in this country can ever do. I know them personally and we all know them personally. They are devoted men at whose feet we have worked for years. They are masters of simplicity and of the understanding of the basic issues of these problems who would not like to spend one rupee. Many times I have rather been finding fault with them by saying, "When a scheme is good, why do you worry so much about public wastage and expenditure far in advance of the results that come out of this expenditure?" I have found them to be very cautious, very careful and very thrifty friends who have been working in the field of this particular activity. Therefore I would beseech the forgiveness of the House if I say that in spite of what all we might say here and outside and there may also be some weaknesses here and there

and at many places in these organisations throughout the country, but it needs the enormous support and blessing of this House and more and more constructive suggestions to rectify the weaknesses, if there are any—I know there are many—and at the same time to give the most powerful support of the 440 million people of this country to this work.

The Third Plan, as I have often said, is a heavy industries based plan. The future of India is to be decided in the Third Plan as far as the industrialisation of this country is concerned. Therefore it is all the more necessary for us to be cautious in seeing that the dice is not heavily loaded against the rural areas by neglecting the very sinews of nutrition which is provided to the millions through these crafts, these industries and this *khadi* work. Therefore with all the emphasis that I can command I can say that in the Third Five-Year Plan rural industrialisation and *khadi* work will have to be the flagstaff of the economic development of this country. If we neglect these areas and only run after the gigantic plants that we are erecting and which are undoubtedly the monuments of India's adventure and endeavour, if we neglect this which really gives nutrition, life and light to the millions of our countrymen, we would have wasted all our efforts, if I may say so, and we would have also neglected the great revolution that India is passing through today.

Without going into very great details—I have plenty of figures to show what work this Commission has done—I may say that it has provided gainful employment to more than 1·3 million people, as far as direct full and part employment is concerned. The Ambar activity has given employment to more than 3½ lakhs of people. The number of people who are partly employed, semi partly employed and employed for season runs into legion. I cannot give the number because it is rather difficult to calculate that. But we can say that what we could not accomplish in the time of our great Father of the Nation in spite of all his dynamic leadership, because the circumstances were against us then as we were not the masters of our own destiny; since independence came we, the inheritors of inspiration of freedom from him, the Khadi Commission, this august House and the hundreds and thousands of workers in the villages have been able to achieve now. We have been able to produce almost 12 to 15 times more *khadi* than at any time during the freedom struggle.

In the case of the Ambar Charkha, the technological advancement and productivity have also been of very considerable value. Those who have dealt with these two types and the various types which are coming up could see the difference in productivity per man-hour and rupee investment between traditional *khadi* and Ambar *khadi*.

In the village industries field also they have tried to contribute a great deal. Yet, when I say this I must humbly say to this House that I am not at all satisfied with the quantum, and magnitude of the spread of the work as it should be in this great country of ours. It is not all due to the fault of the Commission. The Commission is only an instrument and a handiwork of the great masses of this country. To the extent that this work could be multiplied in the Third Plan by providing not only more funds but more volunteers, more manpower, more trained personnel and more skilled workers in the countryside, we would have given something of a lasting benefit to those people who still have not got two square meals a day, who do not have real gainful employment and who do not get a living wage.

Therefore in that spirit, in the spirit of humility for the enormous task still lying before this Commission and in the spirit of some sense of fulfilment of what was inherited from the great Father of the Nation not only as a mere political dogma but as a realy social, economic, free and effective life, and in the spirit that this is

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

a matter of social insurance for these millions, I move this Bill for consideration. The amendments proposed are not of very major value. They are only formel in the sense that we are amending the definition so that we can define and entrust to this Commission any village industry or handicraft not only on a global or continental basis but even on a regional basis. We are also taking power to omit such industries which in the opinion of the Commission and the Government have reached a stage of fruition and where no more work of real development is called for. Therefore that is more of a notional amendment.

The other power that we are taking is of creating the post of a Vice-Chairman with certain executive function. That is because we want to enlarge the work of the leather industry particularly for the community of *chamars*, for Harijan friends and for friends belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are doing the work of tanning and other village industries work so that some more of authorised executives are provided to this Commission who can look after this work more actively. It is our intention to make structural changes in the Commission as we go along the line in order to take the maximum benefit from the amount of money that the House votes from year to year for the work of *khadi* and village industries. These are very nominal, technical and formal amendments which have all been clarified in the notes on clauses in the Bill itself.

With this spirit of humility and in the spirit that this House will bless the work of this Commission, I beg to move this Bill for consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vajpayee: According to Item 52 of the Union List, Parliament can frame law in regard to those industries only the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest. I am not aware of any such law having been passed by this Parliament which has declared the control of khadi and village industries to be expedient in the public interest. Hence I maintain that this House cannot proceed with this Bill, as it will amount to encroachment on the powers and rights of the State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the Act is already there. It is only going to be amended.

Shri Vajpayee: I do not understand if any illegality has been committed, that it should continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not saying that.

Shri Vajpayee: I was not here in 1956. Today I am raising the point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister anything to say on this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As you have rightly pointed out, the Act has already been passed by this Parliament. This is only an amending Bill. When the Act is itself *intra vires* of the Constitution, this point perhaps cannot be raised at this stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which is the Entry he refers to?

Shri Vajpayee: Item 52 of the Union List according to which Parliament can frame laws only in regard to "industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest." All other industries come under the State List.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Concurrent List also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My only difficulty is that this is an amendment of an already existing Act.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I learn that in 1956 this point was raised and the Speaker ruled that the Bill was in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will get that information also. I will have it looked into. But *prima facie* I think that because the Act is already there the presumption should be that everything was legal. That is the presumption always. I will have it looked into. In the mean time we can proceed with the discussion.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I was rather surprised that the hon. Minister did not refer to the various clauses which seek to amend the original Act. According to me some of these amendments are of a material nature. As the hon. Minister thought it fit to refer mainly to the report of the Commission, I would suggest that it will be proper if this Khadi and Village Industries Commission's report, which is being submitted to us year after year, is discussed in this House threadbare. I would only say, without any disparagement to the Members of the Commission, that it would be better if this matter is gone into in great detail at least by Committee of the Parliament. I do not know whether the Estimates Committee is going into the working of this.

I can only say this from the experience which we have gained in that part of the country from which I come. One suggestion which has always been made by those who are actually working in this particular industry is that there has been a lot of duplication. I will give one instance. It was felt in one of the blocks that the extension officer for village industries was not necessary and it would be enough if one extension officer was appointed for two or three blocks. Ultimately the particular State Government decided that unless they had a special extension officer for that particular block, the subsidy or help being extended to them under the various provisions of this Act would not be available to them. In other words, even where there is no need for one extension officer for khadi, an extension officer is appointed. This is from a State where, according to the report also, the production of khadi is the maximum.

That will strengthen my point that in the whole structure of this Khadi Commission, whether it is in the matter of production or in the matter of distribution, it has been over-staffed. We can really serve some of the patriots better by giving them other avenues of remuneration, but we need not set up a Commission in the nature of looking after a business concern and not running it in a business-like manner. That will be my brief comment so far as this particular aspect is concerned.

Again, in the original Act there is a schedule which gives a list of nearly ten industries as village industries. It runs from bee-keeping, cottage match industry, pottery, flaying to ghani oil etc. Originally there were ten such industries, and I believe now it has been extended to twelve. From page 13 of the Annual Report for 1959-60 of the Commission I find that out of Rs. 14.80 crores spent for the twelve industries, the bulk of it is for processing of cereals and pulses and village oil.

We have also got experience of how this is done. I believe that the processing of cereals and pulses includes also the help extended for encouraging handpounded rice. This also shows a certain subsidy which is being given to a type of industry for which there is not much encouragement and it has got to be encouraged by this kind of subsidy only.

Another point I would mention, without giving any figures, is that on page 3 I find that for khadi there is rebate. I mention only these two instances to show that there are several industries which have been tabulated.

[Shri Tangamani]

A number of them will have to go. Unless we say that so many industries are kept and we are encouraging them, there is no point in having this processing and the other type of industries which are tabulated in this.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but about hand-pounding of rice there seems to be some misunderstanding. Forty million tons of paddy is grown in the country of which more than sixty per cent is hand-pounded. Therefore the assistance is not superflous.

Shri Tangamani: Coming to the next point about the purposes-wise disbursement of funds—that is Table 1—we find that out of Rs. 25·38 crores disbursed over a particular period, Rs. 14·03 crores is paid by way of rebates and subsidies. In other words, 55·27 per cent. of the entire grant is spent for rebates and subsidies. That will also show that in the market we are not in a position to compete and that it is only by the subsidies and rebates that they are able to be maintained. So these are the two lacunae which exist when we are trying to help an industry which has got to compete with other industries also.

I would only like to draw a parallel with the hand-loom industry. If the same encouragement is given to the handloom industry, I dare say there would have been not only greater production but the industry would be able to complete even today the target of 250 crore yards, or even more. So the same encouragement which is being given to khadi should also be extended to the handloom. I do see the difference that in the case of Khadi it is the hand-spun yarn. But in spite of that—I am only speaking about the people from the south—the tendency among the people is that those who were regularly wearing khadi, most of them, are going in for handloom

15.20 hrs.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao *in the Chair*]

cloth. It may be of interest to the hon. Minister that at least more than 90 to 95 per cent of womenfolk in the South will not go in for sarees produced in the mills. Most of the sarees are handloom sarees. There is protection to the handloom industry from women. Persons who were in the forefront in the national movement, who were in the habit of wearing khadi are going in for handloom. In other words, the subsidy and rebate which is now being extended to khadi must be on the same lines as the subsidy and rebate which is extended to the handloom. I do not want to strain or develop his particular point.

Another point that I would like to mention is this. The Commission has and, of course, will have to have centres throughout the country. There is also the sales section which is the emporuim. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the terms and conditions of service of those people who are employed under the Commission and the terms and conditions of service of those people who are employed in the various emporia or Bhavans are the same. If they are not the same, there is something radically wrong in outlook itself. In other words, those who are directly employed in the Commission, as I have already pointed out, will be over-staffed and the others who are in the emporia or Bhavans are being over-worked. Because, where there is only eight hour work in the case of those under the Commission—the effective work may be even two hours—here, it is more than 8 hours, and effective work will be more than 8 hours. Any one who goes into a busy emporium like the once in Delhi or Calcutta or Madras will agree with me that there is some kind of injustice done to those who are employed in these emporia. This is also a matter which ought to be looked into.

Because the scope of the Bill is limited, I do not want to develop general points about the Commission itself. I dare I dare say many hon. Members will make reference to the various points. We are told that a Vice-Chairman is going to be appoint-

ed in addition to the Chairman of the Khadi and Villge Industries Commission. Section 4(2) of the original Act says:

> "The Commission shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members appointed by the Central Government, one of them being nominated by the Central Government to be the Chairman thereof...."

The maximum is five. Out of the five, we have got a Chairman. Section 5 says that a member other than the Chairman will be appointed as the Secretary. We are coming forward with an amendment saying that out of the other three we will have a Vice-Chairman. Probably we will have a treasurer and probably one member will be on the board. That seems to be a very unusual state of affairs. Maybe the Minister was anticipating me and hence in the defensive. He said the Vice-Chairman will be doing executive work, he will be looking after the Scheduled Castes. Now I am a bit nervous. Can you not entrust the same thing to a member? Why do you want to call him Vice-Chairman? unless there is rivalry among the Members of the Commission and they feel that if they are made Vice-Chairman there is status attached. If it is a question of really executive functions being extended to them, it can be certainly extended to a member. It is already provided in the Act itself. He has not given any cogent reason why in addition to the Chairman, amongst the five members which is the maximum number, a Vice-Chairman is being appointed. That would be my first point. Regarding the second point, that is also a subject matter of amendment. Clause 8 says:

> "In section 15 of the principal in sub-section (2) in clause (c) after the words "village industries" the words "or handicrafts" shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted."

The purpose of this is to enable the Commission to undertake marketing or sale of products of handicrafts in its emporia. That, I think, is a good-amendment. When we find big emporia are set up in different parts of the country, we are happy to have these handicrafts exhibited. If it is a question of providing employment for some educated unemployed, I have no grievance against that. But, what I find is,—whether it is meant for sales or exhibition, whether we are only exhibiting handicrafts or exhibiting other things also, I do not know -- it could come under the austerity which is attached to the Khadi Commission. If that is the purpose, it is welcome. Let there be a control on the sales and a control on the emporia also. I am going to say something which may not be quite palatable to the Madras Government. The Madras Government has got a huge building for the emporium and can pay Rs. 2400 a month. For saving so, they may accuse me. I find there is so much of luxury. Unnecessarily money is being spent in the name of handicrafts. Handicraft which is a purest thing and which we want to exhibit in the most simple manner, simplicity personified, we are exhibiting in a manner which has nothing to do with simplicity at all. If that is the purpose which is sought to be served by clause 8, I have certainly no objection to this.

My next point is about the amendment sought to be brought in on the question of the two funds which have been set apart. I find going through the various reports that the bulk of the amount is being spent on khadi only. I find in one year, that is, 1959-60, the disbursement for khadi programme was Rs. 14.83 crores out of Rs. 18.98 crores. In other words, the bulk of it has been consumed by khadi and only a very small portion by village industries. If there is difficulty in transferring one amount to the other, probably, an amendment is necessary. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether during a particular period the amount

[Shri Tangamani]

that has been set apart in one fund has lapsed or whether the particular head Village industries was not in a position to spend all the amount that has been set apart. If the money that is going to be set apart is in excess in the khadi fund and if that is going to be spent on village industries, probably, I will have no objection to that. I am still not very clear even reading the notes on clauses or the objects for which the amendment has been brought as to why this particular amendment has been brought about. Because, I find, in the original Act itself it is said:

> "For the purpose of assisting the Commission in the discharge of its functions under this Act, the then Commission shall have two separate funds to be called the khadi fund and the village industries fund and all grants advances made to the funds, from time to time, by the Central Government for the purposes of the development of khadi or the development of village industries and all receipts of the Commission in respect of khadi or village industries shall be credited to the khadi fund or village industries fund, as the case may be, and all payments by the Commission for or in respect of khadi or village industries shall be made from the appropriate fund."

The present amendment seeks to add that if the amount available in either of the two funds is in excess of the requirements of that fund and the amount available in the other fund is insufficient to meet the requirements of that fund, the Commission may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, transfer from the first mentioned fund the excess amount or such part thereof as may be necessary to the other fund. Here again, I would like to get fuller details as to which fund was in excess and which fund was not in excess.

My last point is in reference to clause 13. I am glad that clause 13 has come in for amending section 26.

This relates to the rule-making powers of the commission. I do not know whether those rules will govern the working of the commission as well as the working of the board; I do not know also how far the terms and conditions of service of the staff would be covered by these rules. The provision that is now being made in this behalf reads thus:

> "Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive session . . ."

In other words, the rules are going to be laid on the Table of the House, which is a very salutory thing. I would suggest that the rules must be framed in such a way that they will be exhaustive and they would cover most of the points which I have raised in the course of this brief discussion.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister in brief the purpose for which the various sections are being amended. I would also like him to reply to some of the queries which I have raised. I should say also that it is quite misleading that the hon. Minister comes forward with breif introductory remarks about the Commission only instead of going into the whole working of the commission. I hope that the House will get an opportunity to discuss in full the working of this commission when it discusses the annual report of the commission for the year 1959-60. I

nope also that some committee of Parliament like the Estimates Committee will go into this matter.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Swami Ramananda Tirtha. There are as many as 10 hon. Members wishing to speak. The time allotted for this Bill is only 1 hour. May I suggest that a time-limit of ten minutes may be fixed for each hon. Member?

Shri Tangamani: The time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: We can carry on with this up to 5 p.m.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): A technical objection has been raised right at the very beginning. Unless you give a ruling on that, is it right for us to proceed further with this Bill?

Mr. Chairman: I understand that the matter which has been raised is being considered. That is what the Deputy-Speaker has said.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): The hon. Minister has given us a brief idea of why these amendments are being brought forward before this House. He has also stated some of the methods and processes of the functioning and working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

I am very intimately associated with this work, and in my own humble way I have been doing a bit of service. I have been associated with this activity for a number of years, and I can say with great confidence that the khadi and village industries activity has generally come up to our expectations.

You must remember that this is the most scattered industry. It touches every household. It is not a centralised industry. Therefore, those who are responsible for its conduct have to visit every village and every worker and have to augment his skill and efficiency, both with a view to conducting this industry well and also for maintaining the efficiency and the standard, because unless the products of this industry come up to the standard there will be no market.

Therefore, looking to all these particular and peculiar features of this industry, we have to take into consideration the other aspect, namely the personnel aspect. My hon. friend Shri Tangamani has just said something about the staff. If there is excess of staff anywhere, of course, it has to be removed. But please do not compare the personnel of the khadi and village industries with the personnel that are required for other industries, because here every small process has to be scrutinised and well cared for. Therefore, you have to see this industry with a new outlook because this industry is based on quite a different footing as compared with the other industries.

One of the important provisions made in this amending Bill is in regard to the creation of the post of a vice-chairman. I entirely agree with this suggestion, because the vice-chairman will act as the chairman in cases where the chairman wants to delegate his powers. Unless the denomination or the designation as vice-chairman is there, he cannot function or carry on the activities as chairman. An ordinary member cannot be entrusted with the responsibility which devolves upon the chairman. Therefore, the post of a vice-chairman is being created.

The present chairman, Shri Vaikunt Lal Mehta, has applied himself to this great task with the utmost devotion, in spite of his failing health, because of the insistence of all the workers in the khadi field. It would not be an exaggeration on my part to say that it will be difficult, nay, impossible, to get a person of that high stature and integrity and efficiency like Shri Vaikunt Lal Mehta to take care of this most difficult industry. If I do

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

not divulge a confidential matter, it was on the insistence of the then Minister of Commerce and Industry, and on our insistence that he was persuaded to withdraw his resignation which he had offered because of his failing health. We want his wise counsels and his wise experience to continue for the benefit of this industry. Therefore, to minimise his hardships and also to take care of the various increasing and developing processes that are coming up in this industry, the post of a vice-chairman is being created, and it is a welcome amendment.

Shri Tangamani made some comparison between the khadi and village industries and the handloom industry. In my humble opinion, such a comparison should not be made. Both groups of industry have their own values, and both have their own legitimate spheres in the economy of this country. They have got immense employment potentials. The quantum of income in the handloom industry may be greater, but the expanse or the width or the range of employment potential in khadi is greater.

Look to the figures and remember well that khadi is a sort of social insurance, as the hon. Minister has called it. Do not look at it from the point of view of indudstry only. Howsoever little the amount may be, it does give something to that person who has nothing, who is practically on a starvation level; it may be two annas, or only two pice, but this amount is necessary for him if he is to survive. So this has to be looked at from the point of view of the survival of a certain section of people, After all, what is the amount of the subsidy and the rebate? They are pleading with Government that when khadi has to face competition from textile mills or automatic powerlooms, if, in order to give employment to the poorest section of society, something has to be given by way of help to sustain the industry, it should be given. Let us not grudge it. If the handloom industry needs anything more, that should be given. I do not stand in the way. But do not put the handloom industry and the khadi industry in the same category. That would be wrong, because we have to look to the figures, to the categories and the strata from which those working in the khadi industry and those who are working in the handloom industry come. In the handloom industry, it is the urban weavers who are employed while in the khadi industry, it is, by and large, the rural sector that is employed. This may not be absolutely true, but this is, by and large, the nature of the work that is being carried on. Therefore, I support this Bill.

There is one thing more. There are two Standing Finance Committees suggested in this Bill. In my view, this seems to be necessary, because though today the bulk of the amount is spent over khadi and there is very little spent so far as village industries are concerned, the amount is going to be augmented. If at all there is something which is not spent from a particular fund, it should be interchangeable. That is all that is suggested here. Instead of coming to Parliament again and getting the grant augmented, freedom is sought to be given to the Commission to adjust the amounts one against the other. That is all that is being sought and it is a very good suggestion.

Clause 14 gives some power to summon meetings of the Standing Finance Committees and also deals with the fees chargeable in respect thereof. This is also necessary, because we have to maintain the genuineness of khadi. Just a few minutes one hon. friend here was suggesting to me, 'Why not allow both hand-spun and mill yarn to be woven together so that the cost may be reduced?' It is not so much a question of cost being reduced in this

surreptitious way. The cost has to be reduced by increasing efficiency and adding to the technical improvement of the charkha, not by the spurious method of importing or utilising machine-made yarn. After all, we must know that in this country the economy as it should be developed for the benefit of the poorer sections will not have that mechanised aspect of industrialisation as it has developed in other countries, but it will have to fit in with the rural pattern of this great nation. Ultimately, big machinery is not going to be the panacea. Electric power will have to be decentralised to cover the villages and I can say with full confidence that even in khadi and village industries, electricity will have to play a very great part. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने भावुकता से भरा आ जो भाषण दिया है, उसे सुन कर बड़ा आनन्द हुआ, किन्तु मेरा निवेदन है कि यह भाषण ९ अगस्त, १९६१ को नहीं, १ सितम्बर, १९५६ को दिया जाना चाहिये था, जब यह मूल विधेयक इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया था। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि खादी के साथ हमारी भावनायें जुड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन समय आ गया है जब हम आर्थिक प्रश्नों पर शुद्ध आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना प्रारम्भ करें। यह देखना चाहिये कि खादी कब तक सरकारी संरक्षण की बैसाखी के सहारे खड़ी रहेगी, कब तक हम उसे छूट दे कर और सहायता दे कर बाजार में लाने के प्रयत्न में सफल होंगे। अन्ततोगत्वा खादी के अर्थ शास्त्र का ऐसा विकास करना होगा कि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सके और सरकारी सहायता उस के जीवन का अभिन्न अंग न बन जये। मुझे खेद है कि इस दिशा में जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये था, वह अभी तक नहीं किया गया है।

जब मूल विधेयक में संशोधन की बात आई, तो मैं समझता कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के कार्य कलापों में से जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुए हैं, उन के प्रकाश में ऐसे संशोधन उपस्थित किये जायेंगे, जो व्यापक और दूरगामी होंगे, लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर खेद हुआ कि कुछ दिशाओं में यह संशोधन १९५६ के मूल विधेयक से भी पीछे जाता है। मैं १९५६ के वाद-विवाद को पढ़ रहा था। होना तो यह चाहिये कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों के महत्व को देखते हुए हम उन पर अलग-अलग कमीशन्ज की व्यवस्था करते, जो कि नहीं किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त मूल विधेयक में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के लिये अलग अलग धन राशि रखी गई और विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय श्री रेड्डी महोदय ने इस बात पर बल दिया था कि हम जान बूझ कर खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के लिये अलग-अलग फंड रख रहे हैं। और हम नहीं चाहते कि ये फंड मिलाये जायें, क्योंकि हम दोनों के विकास की समान व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस समय जो संशोधन रखा गया है, उस में वे दोनों फंड मिलाये जा रहे हैं। मूल विधेयक में भी यह व्यवस्था थी कि अगर कमीशन चाहे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से एक फंड से दूसरे फंड के लिये रुपया ले कर खर्च कर सकता है, लेकिन अब यह अधिकार कमीशन को दिया जा रहा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले आंकड़े हम देखें। मुझे यह कहने में बिल्कुल संकोच नहीं है कि खादी की कीमत पर ग्रामोद्योगों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है और अब अगर कमीशन को यह भी अधिकार दे दिया गया, तो फिर अधिकतर रुपया खादी पर खर्च होगा, इस में मुझे सन्देह नहीं है। रुपया खादी पर खर्च हो इस का मैं विरोधी नहीं हूं, लेकिन ग्रामोद्योगों के लिये जो धन-राशि निश्चित की जाती है, वह खर्च न हो और उस में से अधिकतर रुपया खादी पर खच किया जाये, इस बात का मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, और इसी लिये मैं ने एक संशोधन उपस्थित किया है कि दोनों फंड अलग अलग रहने चाहियें। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार कमीशन को इस बात की अनुमति दे

[श्री वाजपेयी]

सकती है कि एक फंड से दूसरे फंड के लिये रुपया ले लिया जाये, तो कमीशन को इस तरह का अधिकार देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसे आंकड़े उपस्थित नहीं किये हैं कि जिनसे इस संशोधन से औचित्य को सिद्ध किया जा सके । उन्होंने ऐसे मामले भी नहीं बताये हैं कि रुपया पड़ा रहा हो, रुपया खजाने में वापस चला गया हो और दूसरे मद में रुपये की कमी रही हो, लेकिन रुपया मिला नहीं, क्योंकि कमीशन खर्च नहीं कर सकता था और केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति लेने की कमिशन को सुध न रही। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में और भी जो तथ्य हैं उन पर प्रकाश डाला जाये ।

एक वाइस-चेयरमैन महोदय नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं । पिछले पांच सालों में उन की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं की गई । क्यों नहीं की गई, हमें मालूम नहीं है । कौन सी नई आवश्यकता आ खड़ी हुई है कि इस पद का निर्माण करने की जरूरत महसूस हुई है ? अगर उन्हें एग्जेक्टिव पावरज दी जानी हैं तो अभी तक वे एग्जेक्टिव पावर्ज किसके अधिकार में थीं, उन का उपयोग कौन करता था क्या वाइस-चेयरमैन न होने से कोई कठिनाई पैदा हुई है ? इस सम्बन्ध में भी इस सदन को अंधेरे में रखा यगया है । क्या उनका वेतन होगा, कितना व्यय-भार बढ़ेगा, इस सम्बध में भी हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गई है ।

एक बड़ी विचित्र बात यह है कि इस कमीशन से कहा गया है कि अधिक से अधिक पांच सदस्य हो सकते हैं । एक फाइनशल एडवाइजर भी नियुक्त किये जायेंगे केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो आर्थिक मामलों में कमिशन को परामर्श दगे । और अब सुझाव रखा गया है कि दो फाइनेंशल स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज बनाई जायगी, एक खादी फंड के लिए, एक ग्रामोद्योग फंड के लिए । पांच सदस्यों में से दो कमेटियां बनेंगी । इन कमेटियों का रूप क्या होगा, क्या उन कमेटियों के सदस्य एक ही तरह के सदस्य नहीं होंगे और क्या पूरा पांच का कमिशन बैठ कर आर्थिक मामलों का निर्णय नहीं कर सकता है, ये सब विचारणीय बातें हैं । ये कमेटियां बनाने की कौन सी आवश्यकता थी ? वैसे मैं उसका कोई बड़ा विरोधी नहीं हूं । आप कमेटियां बना सकते हैं अगर उसकी आवश्यकता हो । लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूं इसकी कोई आवश्यकता दिखाई नहीं देती । या तो हम कमिशन के सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ाने का फैसला करें ताकि कमेटियों में अलग अलग सदस्य निर्णय कर सक नहीं तो अगर खादी की कमेटी में बैठकर उन्हीं सदस्यों को निर्णय करना है जो ग्रामोद्योग कमेटी में बैठ कर करेंगे तो उस सूरत में वे सब मिल कर कमिशन के रूप में ही इकट्ठे बैठ कर फैसला कर सकते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में भी कौन सी नितान्त आवश्यकता आ पड़ी है, इसे सदन के सामने स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी संशोधन उपस्थित किये गये हैं, वे अनावश्यक प्रतीत होते हैं । इनके बगैर कमिशन के कार्य में कोई बहुत बड़ी बाधा उठ खड़ी हुई है, इसका संकेत माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है । होना यह चाहिये था कि पांच वर्षों के अनुभव के प्रकाश में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन के मार्ग में आने वाली कठिनाइयों का विचार करके और ग्रामोद्योगों को अधिक बढ़ावा देने के लिए कमिशन के तंत्र में, कमिशन के रंग ढंग में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन किये जाने चाहिएं, इसका विचार करके व्यापक संशोधनों से युक्त एक विधेयक संसद के सामने उपस्थित किया जाता । आज की स्थिति में जो भी संशोधन उपस्थित किये गये हैं, उनके महत्व को सदन के सामने स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है । केवल स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का उल्लेख करके और उसमें खादी ने जो भाग अदा किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की भावना को स्पर्श करके अगर माननीय मंत्री

महोदय इस विधेयक को पास कराना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना है। भावनाओं को जब स्पर्श किया जाता है तो तर्क एक ओर रह जाता है, आर्थिक तथ्य पिछड़ जाते हैं और भावनाओं के साथ सदस्य बह सकते हैं, सदन भी बह सकता है।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Vajpayee raised a point of order that khadi and village industries come in the State list. The same point was raised in 1956 when the original Act was passed. This objection was taken by Shri Sree Narayan Das then. I would point out that Parliament enacted the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in 1951, and item No. 23 in the schedule of that Act refers to textiles. The Deputy-Speaker ruled out the point or order, and observed thus.

> "Objection has been taken by Shri Das that it is not within the legislation in regard to these industries because of Entry 24 in the State List. He says that, unless a declaration is made under Entry No. 52 of the Union List that these industries are of national importance whose control should be regulated by the Union, Parliament has no competence to deal with them. The hon. Minister has said that some of the industries covered under this Bill have already been declared to be of such importance under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. So far as Khadi is concerned, that might be covered by textiles."

So, there is no point in the point of order raised by the hon. Member.

Shri A. C. Guha: While considering this Bill, several points have been raised both by the Minister himself and other Members of the House about the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Khadi stands as a symbol for most Members of this House. It inspired the freedom fighters for 25 years, from 1921 to 1946. Some Members might have left the fold of the Congress, but I think for most of them the charm of Khadi has not yet gone. Shri S. L. Saksena and Shri Ranga, for instance, have left the Congress, but still they stick to the cult of Khadi. The ideology which inspired the freedom fighters and which is the ideolgy of the party in power, should have some respect and regard from this House and also from the Government. Khadi is the symbol of that ideology.

For the promotion of Khadi and village industries, I think the Government has a moral and also a political obligation. In the course of the programme, it may be that the money may not be used quite economically, there might have been better use of the same amount for other purposes, but still, as a symbol of our freedom fight, I think it will not be quite inapproporiate for this House to sanction the small amount of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 crores annually. I think the annual budget is not more than Rs. 20 crores. I cannot say that all of it is wasted. The major portion of it is used in a proper manner and for the economic rehabilitation of our countryside.

Eightyfive per cent of our people live in the villages, and they have only one occupation, namely agriculture. The *per capita* land availability in India is very low, and it is not possible for this huge mass of people to mantain themselves properly, to maintain a standard of living befitting a country like India, only with the help of agriculture. So, village industries have to be encouraged. As far as I know, even in industrially advanced countries like the USA, village industries and handicrafts are subsidised. Everywhere these things are subsidised at the cost of the public exchequer.

Yesterday, on the question of sugar export, it was stated that every country exporting sugar had to subsidise it. Similarly, it is in the pattern of things that village industries have to

[Shri A. C. Guha]

be subsidised, and so I see no wrong if a portion of this Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 crores allotted to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission cannot be properly accounted for from the strict economic or audit point of view. Khadi and village industries have got their economics. But khadi and village industries have been providing employment to lakhs of people. The figure has been given by the hon. Minister; I do not want to quote it again; quite a large number of under-employed persons in rural areas, particularly women get some part-time employment through these industries. So this Commission has been doing very useful work, helping the poorer sections of the people to alleviate their conditions of living and raise their standard of living. Yet, I must also say that even within all its limitations, the Commission should work properly and there may not be any avoidable faults or defects in the working of the Commission.

16 hrs.

Before I say a few words by way of criticism of the working of the Commission, I should say that it is constituted with persons of the highest integrity. I may not know all of them personally. The Chairman is a person of whom any public body can be proud of. As far as I know the members are working as honorary members; three of them may get some allowance of Rs. 500 or so and two others do not get anything as they are not wholetime members. The commission is working in a spirit of service and helping the poorer sections of the people.

About the ambar charkha, I think my hon. friend Shri Tyagi is ready with some figures—I wish to say that the whole programme requires some re-thinking. In the initial stages, I was not very enthusiastic about it but then I found that it was doing some useful work in the rural areas. But there is scope for improvement. The Commission must see that the ambar charkha given to the people may be properly utilised. My experience is that in the training period, the trainees, especially the women trainees work properly. Even with three months' training they can earn about Rs. 30—40 monthly. But after the training period, when they take their charkha to their houses, they do not work property; sometimes they work two or three hours for a day or even less. It is a complicated machinery and women cannot handle them easily in the initial stages and the charkha gets out of order. The repair of the charkha was a great difficulty with the village people. I think the commission have now made some arrangements for repairs. Still I think the repair work should be properly attended to so that as soon as the charkha has gone out of order it may be repaired and the spinners may get the help of some trainers or some experts in the process of working it. There should be a sort of a follow-up scheme of the commission in the regions where they have distributed them. I cannot say that the organisations set up in the rural areas work quite properly; they work fairly well but they can do still better and people should put more enthusiasm in their work. The village level workers and the commission should attend to the difficulties of the spinners when they take ambar charkha to their own houses.

The commission is expected to work more expeditiously and more informally than a department.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. We have to finish the whole thing by 5 P.M.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall take a few more minutes. The work is entrusted to a commission and not to a department because the Commission is expected to work more expeditiously and more informally. But I would like to put before the hon. Minister one experience of my own and I think he would hear me at least on this

point. In a village an ambar charkha training centre was set up and about 8-9 trainees were there in December. I went there and I found them sleeping on the floor. There were no wooden cots or anything of that sort. It was cold in December and January and I felt they should get some wooden cots. I took up the matter and spoke to the Calcutta head office and I also wrote to Shri V. L. Mehta. Eight or nine cots would cost them not more than Rs. 125 or Rs. 150 at the most. I was even ready to pay half the cost myself. But still they say that it is not possible or it is not allowed. The worst part of it is this. I was told that about 16 miles from that place there were some wooden cots in another centre which were not being utilised and these costs were rotting there. Even then they could not be removed to this centre. A Commission should not be run in such a rigid manner. There should be some flexibility and they should look after their own trainers and workers who have been sent to distant places.

I think that they should pay some more attention to the village industries. I do not mean to say greater attention than to khadi. Khadi is the main thing, I know. But I feel that the village industries should get better attention from them. They should try to utilise the available local raw material. They generally confine themselves to the ten or 12 industries mentioned in the schedule. I am glad that this amending Bill is changing that, making it somewhat flexible, so that they can add or delete from the schedule. While taking up some village industries, the Commission should see that the locally available raw materials are utilised and they should set up such industries which could utilise them and not stick to any schedule in the list or framed by the head office at Bombay. Even in the community development schemes I find they have such a schedule and they cannot set up industries according to the suitability of an industry to a particular village. They stick to their list; and that is bad thing for a department and worse for a commission. They should adjust their schemes to utilise local raw materials and local markets may be created.

In the amending Bill I find something about handicrafts in clause 8. There is some overlapping. Under the same Ministry we have probably the handloom board, the silk board, the handicrafts board and also the handicrafts maketing corporation. This corporation is running at a loss; its loss in the first year was over Rs. 3 lakhs and in the second year, about Rs. 2:50 lakhs. Now again marketing of handicrafts is entrusted to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is a clear case of overlapping and I would ask the hon. Minister to examine whether some of these boards can be eliminated or amalgamated.

The Silk Board, for instance, can surely come within this scheme. The Silk Board does not deal with artificial silk or art silk. It only deals with natural silk. So, it can clearly come under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Act. Then the Handloom Board also can come under this Act, because that would help the encouragement and fostering of village industries.

There is one more thing which I would like to point out. Even Gandhiji was not as such opposed to machinery. He has clearly said that "I am not opposed to machinery but I am opposed to machinery making slaves of workers". That should be the criterion or the standard of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Government should not proceed on too doctrinarie and rigid outlook. Their outlook should not be to avoid machinery at any point. They should only see that the exploitation of the village workers by the owner of the machinery is avoided. That is the only point. The exploitation of the village craftsman by the onwer of the machinery should be avoided. It is not that any touch of machinery will polute the whole working of the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Commission. I suggest that such a a doctrinaire outlook should be avoided. I can also suggest that in some cases, small machinery and modern technique should be imported and put under the working of this scheme. That would give a batter earning to the village workers and the handicraft men. The point to be remembered is that the village workers, the village handicraft men and the artisans in the village should get a better standard of living through their own work, either during the extra time available after agricultural work is over or if they have no agricultural land, during most of the day. Also, the unemployed rural people could take advantage of these things. It is not that the Commission should proceed on the strict theory of avoiding any touch of machinery.

For example, electricity is now being employed in the villages even by this Commission. If you proceed on the strict basis of non-machine work, then electricity is also to be avoided. So, this is the thin end of the wedge. I hope that there will also be some form of machinery which may be within the capacity of the villagers to possess and handle.

Since you have been ringing the bill repeatedly, I shall conclude.

Mr. Chairman: I have allowed him 17 minutes or so.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall conclude now. There is a standing finance committee which has been provided for. The members of that committee are to be exclusively from the Commission. Why should they be exclusively from the Commission? They may take even outsiders in the standing finance committee or the Chairman may also be given some functions. In the orginal Act, I do not find any mention about the function and authority of the Chairman. I think there is a lacuma. The Chairman may be given some authority to make day-to-day payments and sanction things. There is one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman, one Secretary, and there are two standing committees proposed, with a total of five members. There is no use of having too many bodies unless the functions and authority are made clear. With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir I was surprised at the remarks made by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee. I know the Jan Sangh is not enamoured of things connected with Gandhiji, but I know that the hon. Member comes from Balrampur constituency and knows G nda district also. There are many places there where I have found the poorest of people living. I know that khadi has been, in times of flood and drought, the one source of sustenance for those people. I am, therefore, surprised to hear his words of opposition to this Bill.

To say that khadi can compete with the big mills is sheer nonsense. Even during the days of Gandhiji, it was the patriotism of the people which gave it protection. It cannot stand in competition with the big mill industry. Now that our own Government has come, I think it is only proper that the khadi industry should be given encouragement and help so as to make it stand on its own feet.

Even now, with all our plans and the big factories that we are erecting —the great steel mills, etc.,—we are told that the backlog of unemployment ot the end of the Hhird Plan will be about 10 million. How can you say that these industries, the khadi and handloom industries, which provide the workers with at least two meals per day, do not help in mitigating the rigours of unemployment? I do not think the khadi industry could do so. We should be prepared to suffer, until we can develop the

country to such an extent that everybody is employed and there is no shortage of labour in the industry. In the present condition, I think, the encouragement of khadi and village industries is essential. The philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi was not based on some figment of the imagination. It was based on solid facts and great economists of the world have also subscribed to that view, and have said that it would be to the general good of the country, in its present condition. Therefore, my party supports this measure, and I commend this Bill.

I would like to add one more thing. While the Government are doing something for the poor khadi producer, I would also wish that those connected with this industry in the show-rooms, shops and other places where they sell khadi are also looked after well. The conditions of service of the people who are employed in the emporia and other shops are bad. They have got more hours of work. Their pay-scales should be improved. At present many of them work for 14 hours a day. I know they have got no proper leave rules and no grades of pay as such. When we are amending this Act, I hope the Government will frame rules to the effect that the pay-scales and other conditions of work of the people who are doing very good work in this industry are also improved.

With these words, I commend this Bill.

Shri Tyagi (Derha Dun): Sir, I entirely agree with what my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha said.

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

श्री त्यागी : मेरे माननीय मित्र, श्री गुहा ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उस से बिल्कुल इत्तिफ़ाक करता हूं । मिनिस्टर साहब ने शुरू में बता दिया कि इस कमीशन ने ग़रीब लोगों को—खास तौर पर उन लोगों को, जिन के यहां दस्तकारी नहीं पहुंच सकती—क्या फ़ायदा पहुंचाया है । लेकिन इस मौके पर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि खादी और चर्खे की जो स्कीम शुरू में चली थी, वह एम्पलायमेंट देने के लिये ही नहीं चली थी । स्थिति यह है कि १९२०–२१ में हम ने आम लोगों को यह समझाया था कि साठ सत्तर करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा हम विलायत से मंगाते हैं—गवर्नमेंट की इनायत से, और मैं तो इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री को क्रेडिट दूंगा कि उस की इनायत से, जहां १९२०–२१ में ६० करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा बाहर से यहां आता था, वहां उस से कहीं ज्यादा रुपये का कपड़ा हमारे यहां से बाहर जाता है । चूंकि उस समय हिन्दुस्तान का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता था । इसी लिये हम ने उस वक्त चर्खे का प्रचार किया था और विलायती कपड़े का बायकाट किया था । गांधी जी का कहना था लोग अपने स्पेयर टाइम में अपने घर में चर्खा चलायें और अपने इस्तेमाल के लिये कपड़ा तैयार करें । वह खद्दर भंडार के ज्यादा माफ़िक नहीं थे । गांधी जी की विचार-धारा खद्दर की दुकान खोलने की नहीं थी । वह तो चाहते थे कि बड़े से बड़ा आदमी भी अपने घर में चर्खा कातें और कपड़ा तैयार कर के पहने, ताकि हर घर में सैल्फ़-सफ़िशेन्सी हो जाये । उन का मन्शा अंग्रेजों के द्वारा किये जा रहे हिन्दुस्तान के एक्सप्लायटेशन को रोकना था । लुई फ़िशर ने जब उन से मुलाकात की थी, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि "मैं मशीन के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं । मैं बिजली से चर्खा चलाये जाने का विरोधी नहीं हूं, लेकिन मैं इस शर्त पर उस को मान सकता हूं कि बिजली हर ग़रीब आदमी को एवेलेबल हो जाये ।" मशीनी कपड़े की उसी वक्त तक मुखालफ़त थी, जब तक कि 'एक्सप्लायटेशन' का चांस था, इस बात का डर था कि कुछ आदमी फायदा उठायेंगे और बाकी 'एक्सप्लायट' होंगे । इस लिये वह कहते थे कि इस को आम तौर से घरेलू इंडस्ट्री के तौर पर चलाया जाये ।

इस लिये मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा एपरोच इस बारे में 'डाग्मैटिक' नहीं

[श्री त्यागी]

बल्कि 'प्रैग्मैटिक' होना चाहिए । मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कहा है, मैं उस से तसल्ली रखता हूं । लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब जिस आबो-हवा से आये हैं, जिस आबो-हवा में शुरू से पले है, वह अभी तक ऐगी गांधियन आबो-हवा रही है कि मुझे ज़रा मुश्किल नज़र आता है कि उन की तरफ़ का रहने वाला आदमी उस आबो-हवा से ज़रा भी हट जाये । मेरा कहना यह है कि वह खुद इंडस्ट्रीज के इन्वार्ज हैं और बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज देश में खोल रहे हैं । वह महसूस कर सकते है कि चार छः आने रोज पर गांव वालों की तसल्ली करा देना मुश्किल है । मैं समझता हूं कि गांव वालों की चर्खे से तसल्ली नहीं होगी ।

जहां तक इस कमीशन का ताल्लुक है, उस ने काफ़ी काम किया है और मेरे दिल में उस के लिये कोई नुक्ता-चीनी नहीं है । न ही मैं इस बिल की मुखालफ़त करना चाहता हूं । लेकिन मैं गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी पर कुछ रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं ।

आपकी घानी की ही एक इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जिस में एक आदमी तीन चार रुपया रोज़ कमा सकता है । जहां जहां घानी का काम चलता है वहां वहां उन लोगों ने सैल्फ-सफिशेंसी पैदा कर ली है और जो मिलें हैं आयल की उनके साथ भी वे अच्छी तरह से कम्पीट कर रहे हैं । लेकिन खद्दर की हालत यह नहीं है । हमारे रास्ते में मुश्किल की बात यह है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की मिलों में बने हुए कपड़े का बाईकाट नहीं कर सकते हैं और नहीं कह सकते हैं कि मिलों का बना हुआ कपड़ा न पहना जाये । हमने खुद मिलों को बढ़ावा दिया है, परमिट उनको दिये हैं, लाइसेंस दिये हैं, उनको मशीनरी इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाज़त दी है । हम खादी के नाम पर यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि मिलों का कपड़ा न पहना जाये । हम सिर्फ "आइडियोलोजी" के बेसिस पर कह सकते हैं कि गरीब आदमियों के सहारे के लिए आम तौर से खद्दर पहना जाये । और यह सही पालिसी भी है अगर हम यह कहते हैं कि इससे गरीबों को लाभ पहुंचता है । यह ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस पर एतराज किया जाये या मिल के कपड़े से नफरत की जाये । ऐसी हालत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कमीशन है इस कमीशन के सारे आउटलुक को आज बदलने की जरूरत है विल्लेज को आप ऐसी इंडस्ट्री दें जिस में काम करके वहां के लोगों की आमदनी कम से कम दो रुपया या तीन रुपया रोज हो सके । आज आपके शहरों में मामूली लूला लंगड़ा आदमी भी दो तीन रुपया रोज कमा लेता है । ऐसी हालत में क्या हमें यह चीज शोभा देती है कि गांव वालों को चार आने और छः आने पर ही तसल्ली दे दें । इससे हमे कभी भी तसल्ली नहीं हो सकती है । आज गांवों के अन्दर कोई अच्छी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है । मैं शाह साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि शहर वालों को सौ, सौ रुपया माहवार आमदनी हो जाये और गांव वालों को सिर्फ ३०-३५ रुपये ही हो और उनको कहा जाए कि इस पर ही तसल्ली कर लो, तो ऐसा कहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए अगर आपका चर्खा वहां जाना है या और कोई इंडस्ट्री वहां जानी है तो उसको आप शौक से ले जायें लेकिन उसके साथ साथ बिजली से चलने वाली इंडस्ट्रीज भी ले जायें, छोटी-छोटी मशीनें भी ले जायें, बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें भी ले जायें, बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें भी ले जायें ताकि उनके जरिये से गांव वालों को भी कुछ न कुछ काम मिल सके । स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जितनी हैं वे रहनी चाहियें लेकिन बजाय इसके कि तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज को शहरों में "कंसैंट्रेट" किया जाये, उनको गांवों में भी फैलाया जाना चाहिये ताकि वहां जो सरप्लस लेबर पड़ी है और जिसके पास करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं है, उसको काम मिल सके । जो आपकी पालिसी है, वह बदलनी चाहिये । इस कमीशन ने एक नई स्कीम निकाली है जिसका नाम है "नया मोड़" । इस नई स्कीम के बारे में पैमफ्लेट हमें बांटे गए । स्कीम

अच्छी है, गांधी जी की आइडयोलोजी के मुताबिक है इस स्कीम का मकसद यह है कि एक एरिया में, एक हिस्से में सैल्फ-सफिशेंसी कम्पलीट हो जाए, यानी जो जुलाहा वह कपड़ा बनाता है वह ज्यादा तर वहीं खप जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो "नया मोड़" की स्कीम है यह उनको तबाह कर रही है। इसकी वजह यह है कि जो वहां चीज पैदा होती है उसके दाम वहीं अच्छे नहीं मिल सकते हैं। हमें इजाजत होनी चाहिये कि शहर में अगर उस चीज के दाम अच्छे मिल सकते हैं तो वहां जाकर उसको बेच दें। अगर आप पाबन्दी लगा देंगे कि तुम्हारी मार्किट भी गांव वाली हो गई है तो उसके वहां पैसे अच्छे नहीं मिल सकते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर परचेजिंग पावर नहीं है। इस तरह से उनकी आमदनी खराब हो जाएगी। इस वास्ते यह मामला बहस तलब है कि यह जो नई स्कीम है यह वाकई में चालू करने लायक है या नहीं। मान लीजिये कि मैं वहां तेल बनाता हूं और उसको मैं पास में शहर जा कर नहीं बेच सकूंगा तो मुझे वहां उसके दाम कम मिलेंगे और यह मेरे लिए नुकसानदेह चीज होगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह "नया मोड़" की जो स्कीम है यह किस किस्म की है, क्या इस पर भी आपने विचार किया है? सैल्फ-सफिशेंसी जितनी हो सकती है, उतनी हो जाए, यह तो अच्छी बात है लेकिन अगर आप मजबूर करते हैं किसी आदमी को कि तुम को वहीं अपनी बनाई हुई चीज को बेचना पड़ेगा और वहीं पर इसकी खपत होगी, तो उसका वह काम पनप नहीं सकेगा। वह तभी पनप सकता है जब उसको बेचने के लिए मार्किट खुली हुई हो। अगर वहीं पर उसको बेचना हो तो चाहे बड़ी दस्तकारी हो या छोटी, चल नहीं सकती है। उस चीज को मार्किट करने की उसको पूरी छूट होनी चाहिये। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस नई स्कीम पर फिर से विचार किया जाए। और पार्लिमेंट के कुछ मैम्बरों की इस बारे में सलाह ले ली जाए और सलाह लेने के बाद ही उसको अमल में लाया जाए, उसको इम्प्लिमेंट किया जाए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर करने की कृपा करेंगे।

आपने मुल्क की इण्डस्ट्रीज को जिस तरह से तरक्की दी है, वह चीज एक यादगार बन गई है और उस पर सभी को गर्व है। जहां आपने इनको इतना बढ़ावा दिया है, वहां जब मैं गांवों की ओर, देहातों की ओर देखता हूं तो मुझे शर्म आती है कि वह चीज देहातों में नहीं हो सकी है। देहातों में तो अकेली यही चीज है। उनको इसमें जो थोड़ा बहुत मिलता है उसकी मुखालिफत करना तो मुश्किल चीज है और यह अनपैट्रियोटिक भी होगा लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी एप्रोच प्रैगमैटिक एप्रोच होनी चाहिये।

आपके जो कार्यकर्ता हैं उनमें भी आप जरा नया मोड़ वाली बात लायें। आपके जो आर्गेनाइजर हैं वे तमाम दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता वगैरह बड़े शहरों में से आते हैं, वहीं से लिए जाते हैं। शहरों के अलावा भी वे लिए जाने चाहियें और इस मामले में लोकल सैल्फ-सफिशेंसी हमें अचीव करनी चाहिये। गांवों के रहने वालों को ज्यादातर नौकरियां मिलनी चाहियें, आर्गेनाइज करने का काम भी उनके सुपुर्द होना चाहिये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस बारे में माननीय मन्त्री जी जरूर गौर करेंगे।

यह जो खादी इवैल्यूएशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, इसके सफा ९७ पर पैरा १३१ में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"The analysis presented above shows that roughly about 40 per cent ambars distributed lie wholly idle. 60 per cent of the so-called active ambars are worked as a rule for less than three hours a day. Effective employment on the basis of 4 hours' work a day would appear to be not more than 110 days. In terms of man-days of 8 hours a day, employment provided would be only 55 days in the

[श्री त्यागी]

year. The average earning of an ambar works out to about Rs. 53 per year."

If the ambar charkha gives only Rs. 53 per year, one cannot totally depend on it. They have got side-business: this is only a little additional income they make. I can understand it: it is not as if I am not appreciative of it. But the industry must be so devised that one man can depend absolutely on that industry.

मेरा कहना यह है कि जितनी घरेलू दस्तकारियां अपने वहां चलाई हैं, वे सब ऐसी होनी चाहियें कि अगर वे उनमें पूरा समय लगा दें, आठ घंटे लगा दें तो उनको दो चार रुपये रोज की आमदनी हो सके । आठ घंटे लगाने पर भी पूरी आमदनी उनको नहीं हो सकती है । जो अम्बर चर्खे बांटे गए हैं उनमें से ४० परसेंट खाली पड़े हैं । इस तरह की बातें जरा तकलीफ देने वाली होती हैं क्योंकि काफी रुपया हम खर्च कर रहे हैं ।

अभी हम खादी इण्डस्ट्री को जो चला रहे हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि हम उसको पब्लिक एक्सचैकर के जरिये फीड कर रहे हैं । इस बात को मैं चाहता हूं कि अच्छी तरह से समझ लिया जाए । ४० परसेंट अम्बर चर्खे आइडल पड़े हुए हैं । इसके अलावा खद्दर के अन्दर हमने सन् १९५७ से १९६० तक १४ करोड़ रुपया रिबेट के तौर पर दिया है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जितनी खादी तैयार हुई और जिसको हमने शहरों में बेचा, उसमें पहनने वालों को हमने १४ करोड़ का रिबेट दिया । यह रुपया टैक्स की शक्ल में वसूल किया गया था जो हमने खर्च किया । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो खादी की कीमत थी उससे उसको चौदह करोड़ कम में हमने बेचा । इसका क्या मतलब हुआ कि खादी पहनने वालों को आप रुपये में छः आना और पांच आना रिबेट दें । यह कब तक चलेगा ? पार्लिमेंट के अन्दर हम इकोनोमी की बात करते हैं । यही नहीं बल्कि हमारा देश मकरूज हो गया है । देश पर कर्जे का बहुत भार चढ़ गया है । उस कर्जे का सूद ही इतना है कि जो हमारा रेवेन्यू है, वह उसको अदा नहीं कर सकता है । हमारी नेशन मकरूज हो गई है । फ्यूचर प्रासपेरिटी के लिये हमने इसको मार्टगेज किया है । इसका मतलब यह है कि जब हमारी इकानोमी बढ़ेगी तो उसके जरिये से हम कर्जा भी उतार सकेंगे और आइंदा के लिए खुशहाल भी हो सकेंगे । इसी उम्मीद पर कोई भी कर्जा लिया जाता है । बिला वजह कोई नेशन ऐसा नहीं करती है । इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि जो रुपया है वह ऐसे काम में लगाया जाए जो काम कि जल्दी से जल्दी आमदनी दे सके ताकि हम कर्जे को अदा भी कर सकें और चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकें और साथ ही साथ हमारी हालत भी अच्छी हो सके । इस इण्डस्ट्री के अन्दर हम कर्जे के रुपये को ही करीब करीब एक तरह से बांटते हैं, सबसिडी के तौर पर और तब कहीं जा कर यह इण्डस्ट्री चलती है । आप ख्याल करें कि इस बीच में १४ करोड़ रुपया हमने सबसिडी के तौर पर दे दिया.....

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने में भी मदद की ।

श्री त्यागी : अगर बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने की ही बात है तो यह जो फायदा पहुंचाय गया है । शहर वालों को ही क्यों पहुंचाया गयाा है । यह जो १४ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है यह खादी पहनने वालों को ही दिया गया है . . .

श्री अ० च० गुप्त : स्पिनर्ज को भी लाभ पहुंचा है ।

श्री त्यागी: उन को तो लाभ तब पहुंचता अगर उस को ज्यादा कीमत अदा की जाती और कपड़ा मंहगा बेचा जाता, उस की कीमतें बढ़ाई जातीं । उन को तब फायदा पहुंचता अगर उन्होंने जितना काम किया उस से ज्यादा उन को रुपया दिया जाता और बढ़ी

हुई कीमतों पर बेचा जाता । लेकिन उस को बढ़ी हुई कीमत पर हम ने बेचा नहीं । बल्कि दूसरे आदमी को सस्ती बेच दिया । उस के बाद ६ करोड़ रुपया ट्रेनिंग के ऊपर खर्च हुआ । डेवलपमेंट स्कीम पर १ करोड़ २२ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ । लेकिन इस ४६–४७ करोड़ के हिसाब में नैट इन्वैस्टमेंट ५ करोड़ रुपये का है । इस इंडस्ट्री की खूबी यह है कि इस में एक रैडिकल सी बात है । इस में साढ़े पांच करोड़ का टोटल इनवैस्टमेंट हुआ और ४० करोड़ इंडस्ट्री के आउट टर्न का मिला कर खर्चा हुआ । इस हिसाब से भी देखा जाना चाहिये चाहे उस में कितना भी सैंटीमेंड एटैच्ड हो और गांधी जी का नाम एटैच्ड हो : जब हम मकरूज नेशन हैं तो ऐसी हालत में हम इस इंडस्ट्री की कब तक चलायेंगे । खादी कमीशन को एक मैनेडेट यह मिलना चाहिये कि कुछ अर्से के बाद उन की यूनिट सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जानी चाहिये ताकि फिर बगैर रिबेट के वह चल सके । अगर खद्दर इस हिसाब से बेचा गया और उस में करोड़ों रुपये का रिबेट बांटा गया तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह इंडस्ट्री चल नहीं सकेगी और यह नुकसान का काम होगा यह सैल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं है और इस में तबाही आ जायेगी । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस इंडस्ट्री को हम को ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से इंडस्ट्रिलाइज करना चाहिये । चर्खे को, खद्दर के काम को और जो इंडस्ट्री है उस को भी ऐसे तरीके से चलाना चाहिये जो रुपया लग रहा है उस में से अगर कुछ बचे नहीं तो कम से कम उस में सैल्फ सफि सएंशी तो इतनी आ जाये ताकि यह कमीशन जल्द से जल्द अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके । इस बात पर मैं खास तौर से जोर देना चाहता हूं ।

वैसे जहां तक बिल का ताल्लुक है उस में जितने क्लाजेज हैं वह कमिशन के काम को आसान करने में मदद करते हैं इसलिये मैं उन तमाम क्लाजेज को सपोर्ट करता हूं लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हुं कि इस पालिसी के मामले पर बहस हो कि आया हम खद्दर को उसी पुराने तरीके से कंजरवेटिव और ऑर्थोडौक्स के ढंग से देखेंगे या आजकल के नये हालात की रोशनी में देखेंगे । जब एक तरफ बहुत तेजी के साथ इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रहा है तब यह कहां तक मुनासिब होगा कि हम इस खद्दर की इंडस्ट्री को उसी पुराने ढंग से चलायें ? इस इंडस्ट्री को आजकल के नये हालात की रोशनी में ऐसा बनाया जाये ताकि गांव गौरव के साथ इस इंडस्ट्री को अपना सकें ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): सभापति महोदय, यह जो खादी ग्रामोद्योग संशोधन बिल सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसके अनुमोदन के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूं ।

क्लाज ८ में बताया गया है कि हैंडी–क्राफ्टस की चीजें भी अब इम्पोरियम में रक्खी जायेंगी । यह ठीक बात की जा रही है । लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से इसकी व्याख्या थोड़ी मागूंगी कि हैंडीक्राफ्ट में कपड़े की भी चीजें हैं, रूमाल वगैरह हैं और दस्तकारी की भी कई चीजें हैं और इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इस की व्याख्या करें कि ऐसा न हो कि खादी कमीशन को बाद में कुछ दिक्कत आये क्योंकि लकड़ी, तांबा, कांसा, पीतल और अन्य बहुत सी ऐसी हैंडीक्राफ्ट की चीजें हैं जो कि इम्पोरियम में रखते थे । उस में कुछ आडिट वालों की दिक्कत थी । अब यह जो संशोधन लाये हैं उस के द्वारा मुझे आशा है कि खादी कमीशन को बहुत आसानी हो जायेगी और वह चीजें वहां रह सकेंगी ।

क्लास ९ में यह कहा गया है कि कमीशन खादी या विलेज इंडस्ट्री के विकास के लिये गवर्नमेंट या किसी भी व्यक्ति से गिफ्टस, डोनेशन या ग्रान्ट्स ले सकता है । ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से बहुत फायदा होगा और ऐसा मैं अपने जाति अनुभव के आधार पर कहती हूं क्योंकि शुरू से मैं ने एक छोटी सी संस्था चलाई है और उस में काफी काम किया है मुझे उस में काम करने और उस को चलाने

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है । और मैं सारी दिक्कतें इस की जानती हूं । जनता कोई दान देना चाहती है या गवर्नमेंट कोई ग्रान्ट देना चाहती है जो उस में बहुत सी दिक्कतें आती हैं और इसलिये यह जो संशोधन आप ने किया है यह स्वागत योग्य है और उस के द्वारा आपने कमीशन को बहुत आसानी दी है और उस के लिये मैं आप की आभारी हूं और मैं आप का धन्यवाद करती हूं ।

तीसरा संशोधन खादी फंड के बारे में है । इस के बारे में हमारे श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि यह खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के फंड क्यों मिला दिये गये । अब पहले इनके एक न होने से और अलहदा अलहदा होने से बहुत सी दिक्कतें आती थीं और मैं श्री बाजपेयी से यह कहूंगी कि अगर वह इस काम में होते तो जो हमारी कठिनाइयां हैं उन को वह समझ सकते थे । हमारे १२ ग्रामोद्योग हैं जैसे पिछड़े हुए इलाके में जा कर ग्रामोद्योग शुरू करना, कहीं तेलघानी का काम तो कहीं धान की कुटाई और कहीं साबुन बनाने का धंधा तो कहीं पर चमड़े का काम शुरू करना होता है और मैं जानती हूं कि उन के रास्ते में कितनी दिक्कत आती हैं । अपने देश की घरेलू दस्तकारियों की चीजों की ओर यहां के लोग आंख उठा कर देखना भी नहीं चाहते थे, क्योंकि उस जमाने में जब कि हमारे देश के अन्दर बाहर से चीजें आती थीं तो लोग उन विदेशी चीजों को ही पसन्द करते थे और वह अपने देश की बनी हुई चीजें खरीदना पसन्द नहीं करते थे । यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि हमारी सरकार का ध्यान घरेलू कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की ओर गया है, लेकिन अभी भी उन के रास्ते में बहुत दिक्कतें आती हैं । लोगों को घरेलू दस्तकारियों में काम करने के लिये तैयार करना होता है क्योंकि लोग तैयार नहीं होते हैं । इसके अलावा जो घरेलू चीजें बनें उन की बिक्री की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और लोगों को अपने देश की घरेलू दस्तकारियों द्वारा बनी हुई चीजें ही खरीदने के लिये प्रेरित करना होता है ।

इसमें सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह थी कि जो हमारे ग्रामोद्योग की चीजें हैं उनमें अगर कुछ फंड बच जाता था और खादी में ज्यादा खर्च हो जाता था और खादी में पैसे की कमी पड़ जाती थी तो जरूरी रुपया ऐक्सेस फंड से कमी वाले फंड में ट्रान्सफर नहीं हो पाता था लेकिन जब क्लाज १० के द्वारा यह दिक्कत हटा दी गई है । पहले इसके लिये सरकार से आज्ञा लेनी पड़ती थी । कमिशन खुद इसको नहीं कर सकता था और जब सरकारी दफ्तरों में कागज जाते थे तो उसके फैसला होने में बहुत समय लग जाया करता था । इसलिये यह संशोधन स्वागत योग्य है । हम चाहते हैं कि इस काम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो और एक फंड दूसरे फंड में शामिल कर लिया जाय ।

हमें जो आपने इतनी आसानियां दी हैं उसके लिये मैं आपकी आभारी हूं । श्री त्यागी ने जो खादी के नये मोड़ के लिये कहा उसे मैंने ध्यान से सुना । अब मैं यह तो दावा कदापि नहीं कर सकती कि मैं इसकी बाबत उनसे ज्यादा जानती हूं लेकिन १५ साल से ज्यादा समय मुझे भी इस लाइन में आये हुए हो गया हैं और मैं यह कहने पर मजबूर हूं कि उन्होंने खादी में छूट का जो इतना विरोध किया वह क्यों किया ? अब तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इतनी खादी का उत्पादन हो रहा है और हम चाहते हैं कि सरकारी योजना के साथ हर एक विकास खंड मिल कर यह काम करें और खादी के वितरण और बिक्री की समुचित व्यवस्था हो । अब सवाल तो यह है कि जितनी खादी हम गांव में उत्पन्न करते हैं तो उसकी खपत गांवों में तो होती नहीं है क्योंकि गांव वाले उसको पसन्द ही नहीं करते हैं और वे शहरों में लाकर हमको बेचनी पड़ती है । उन्होंने

खादी की बिक्री में छूट दिये जाने का विरोध किया । लेकिन अब किया क्या जाय ? अगर खादी में छूट न दी जाय तो लोग इसको खरीदेंगे नहीं । वैसे तीन आने की छूट देने से कोई खास फरक नहीं है लेकिन लोगों का दिमाग कुछ इस तरह का है कि जिस चीज में उनको छूट मिलती होगी उस चीज को वे खरीद लेते हैं । दरअसल तीन आने की छूट कोई खास चीज नहीं है । एक गज खादी बनाने में मैं समझती हूं कि करीब १३ आने खर्च हो जाते हैं जो कि किसान से लेकर रंगाई वाले, कताई बुनाई वाले और धोबी इन सब की जेब में आता है । यह पैसा किसी बड़े धनवान की जेब में नहीं जाता है । उसमें जो दफ्तर बनाने के लिये खर्च होता है वह तीन आने । रिबेट देकर गवर्नमेंट उसको पूरा करती है । तीसरी योजना में कहा गया है कि खादी पर यह छट कम कर दी जायेगी और मैं समझती हूं कि इससे दिक्कत पैदा होने वाली है । वैसे यह हम सब की दिली ख्वाहिश है कि खादी स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो और जो उसके अपने गुण हैं उनके बल पर वह स्वयं बिना सहारे के खड़ी हो सके । लेकिन उसकी बिक्री के वास्ते हमें उचित व्यवस्था करनी होगी । हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार द्वारा कोई ऐसा बिल लाया जाय जिससे खादी को प्रोत्साहन मिले । मैं तो चाहती हूं कि सरकार के जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के और राज्य सरकारों के, वहां पर यह खादी आवश्यकता अनुसार अपनाई जाय ।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने २ अक्तूबर को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा था कि सरकारी काम के लिये ६६५०६ लाख रुपये की खादी सन् १९५९-६० में मंत्रालयों ने खरीदी थी । अभी मैंने सन् ६०-६१ के जो आंकड़े देखे हैं उससे पता चलता है कि सबसे ज्यादा खादी रेलवे मंत्रालय ने खरीदी है ।

डाक-तार विभाग ने भी काफ़ी खादी खरीदी है ।

श्री त्यागी : क्या उनको भी रिबेट दिया गया ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : रीबेट सबको मिलता है । यहां पर सरकार की एक जेब से पैसा निकल कर दूसरी जेब में चला गया । इसीलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इसमें सहायता करें कि सरकार का हर एक मंत्रालय और विभाग खादी की खरीद करे । इसके साथ ही साथ खादी कमीशन से भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह खादी के स्टैंडर्ड को ऐसा बनाये कि यूनिफ़ार्म्ज़ के उपयुक्त कपड़ा तैयार हो । ऐसी खादी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि ढीली ढाली वर्दियां बनें, जो जल्दी फट जायें ।

साथ ही मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहती हूं कि कमीशन के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में, जिसमें काश्मीर भी है, वूलन खादी का बहुत उत्पादन हो रहा है । जहां तक पहाड़ी इलाकों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं शुरू से सोचती थी कि गांव वालों के लिये क्या काम शुरू किया जाये । बहुत विचार करने के बाद मुझे खादी का रास्ता नजर आया । गत वर्ष मैं बड़ी दूर पहाड़ी इलाकों में गई, जहां किसानों के घरों में खड्डियां थीं, लेकिन ऊन नहीं थी । जब ऊन होती है, तो बाहर के व्यापारी उसको ले जाते हैं । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में काम शुरू किया और मुझे खुशी है कि हजारों रुपये की खादी वहां बनी और गरीबों को काम मिला । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उत्तरी क्षेत्र में जो वूलन खादी बन रही है, इसलिये सरकारी विभागों को उसकी वर्दियां बनवाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इस प्रकार उन लोगों को सहायता करनी चाहिये । मुझे आशा है कि इस हाउस के माननीय सदस्य खादी को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देंगे । अब वह समय नहीं है कि जब यह उचित समझा जाता था कि खादी किसी

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

संस्था का काम है । अब तो देश की आर्थिक दशा का सुधार करने के लिये और गांवों का विकास करने के लिये खादी को प्रोत्साहन देना आवश्यक है ।

त्यागी जी ने कहा कि गांवों के लोगों के लिये आठ दस आने रोज काफ़ी नहीं हैं और उससे उन लोगों की तसल्ली नहीं होगी । मैं इस बात को मानती हूं और मुझे इस बात का दुःख भी है लेकिन मैं उनसे कहती हूं कि वह कोई ऐसा तरीका बतायें कि गांव वाला आठ दस आने के बजाय दो रुपये रोज कमाये । मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार उनके सुझाव को मानने के लिये तैयार होगी ।

श्री त्यागी : होजरी की छोटी मशीनें वहां लगवा दी जायें ।

श्रीमती कृष्ण मेहता : सवाल यह है कि उनका प्राडक्शन कहां जायेगा । गांवों के लोग तो चर्खे के सिवा कोई बात नहीं समझते । वहां अच्छी चीज पैदा नहीं हो सकेगी और जब इतना प्राडक्शन होगा, तो हम उस को बाहर नहीं भेज सकेंगे। जब शहरों की बनी हुई चीजें बाहर नहीं जाती हैं और वापस कर दी जाती हैं—अभी आगरा के जूते वापस कर दिये गये—तो गांवों के मोजे आदि कैसे भेज जा सकेंगे ?

अब अम्बर चर्खे में काफी सुधार हुआ है और छः तकले वाला चर्खा बना है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि उस से गांव वाला दो तीन रुपये रोज कमा सकता है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि वह उस पर यह रोक अवश्य होनी चाहिए कि वह शहरों में न आये, वर्ना शहर वाले दो तीन रुपये के लिये उस को हड़प जायेंगे और गांव वालों को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा ।

मैं ने इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कहना था, लेकिन चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिये मैं समाप्त करती हूं । आप ने जो समय दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूं ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am very grateful to the hon. House for the unanimous support given to this amending Bill; even support by Shri Vajpayee, even though he objected to certain matters on technical and legal grounds.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Do not depend upon that support.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We do not grudge the support, wherever it comes from. I can assure the House that it has never been the intention, either of the Government or of the Khadi Commission, to depend entirely, as Tyagiji rightly stated, on emotion being the staff of life, even though it is so in practical life. Even though sentiments play a great part as a driving force in all our life, we do believe that a lasting solution of the poverty of this country can only be on economic, and that too solid economic, facts and grounds. To that extent, I can assure him that mechanisation has been accepted by the Government of India and the Khadi Commission, including all its members. I say this because I have talked with each one of them individually, the members of the State Khadi Boards and the Khadi Board attached to the Commission and they have stated that they have no objection at all to mechanisation being introduced in the village industries including Khadi.

But the question of questions is how much have we done in the field of rural electrification that I, or any one else, can force them to mechanise faster than the physical environments. After the two Five Year Plans of India, not more than 23,000 villages out of 5½ or 5 lakhs of villages have been electrified. At the end of the Third Plan, with the massive investment on electrification and raising the power potential from 5.8 million kw to 13·6 million kw, we would not take elec-

tricity to more than 40,000 to 42,000 villages. When that is so, the country will have to provide to the weaker section of the community which, as Guhaji has stated, constitutes 80 to 85 per cent. of the people of this country, the wherewithal or living and a decent living too. Therefore, it is with that primary motive of economic and, as I said, social insurance that we are trying to integrate and harmonise the working of the six boards, including the Khadi Commission, on such a big scale. I can assure him and the several other hon. Members that the Ambar Charkha, which today are lying idle, as rightly pointed out by the evaluation committee, because in the early stages they had to distribute a large number of them, are being withdrawn and are being re-deployed with active workers rather than the early trainees, to whom the Ambar Charka had been given.

Even in the field of rebates and grants—I am glad that Shibbanlalji and others have replied to that adequately—the whole history of industrialisation all over the world, including India, is a history of protection for the weaker against the stronger. Even the sugar industry which has been mentioned here, the textile industry which we all know, the industries with which I am connected in every field, whether it is machine tools or industrial machinery, every one of them have been protected over long periods, decades after decades. Since the Tariff Board was appointed in the second decade of the century, for the last thirty or forty years after the Tariff Board became the Tariff Commission, this House has been presented with tariff amending Bills by me and my predecessors from year to year. That history is a long history of tariff protection. Even on the global basis, all the different common markets and all these different alignments try nothing else but to build a wall of protection for those who are within the four walls of that particular area as against the rest of the world.

Therefore, I will beseech and plead the blessings of this House in this matter, for this is no protection at all. This is the service that the community has to render to the weaker sections and it is more an obligation discharged in a graceful way rather than some charity or some doles being given by some who are in possession of it to those who are not having it. Therefore, I dislike the word "subsidy" or "grant". This is only an atonement by those who are better-placed to offer the wherewithal of life for those millions and millions of our countrymen who are denied it by the historical process of law and under-developed growth over the last 300 to 500 years. It shall be our endeavour to see that this process is brought to an end as early as possible. Even so, during our life-time, may be many more Five Year Plans to come, the process of changes sociological transformation being the only solution for technological deployment will have to continue. After all, in all productive enterprises technological development is the function of social growth. The more the society grows, the greater and stronger becomes the instrument of production; the inferior apparatus gives place to the superior one. The inferior techniques are replaced by superior and more advanced techniques. It cannot be done in a day. You cannot hustle all the weaker instruments and destroy them without an alternative fruitful employment. Therefore, what is required in this connection is a real, scientific, rational approach to this problem and its implementation in that direction.

There is no room for sentiments of a pure nature in this case. There is no room for some dogmatic or fanatic approach because Mahatma Gandhi had said so or because one comes from a particular part of the country where perhaps that particular approach is more acceptable. I do not think so. I have travelled the whole sub-continent of India from one place to another. Khadi and village industries are as dear to Bihar as they are to Gujarat. They are as widespread in Uttar Pradesh as in Kerala. They are as widespread in Punjab as in any other part

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

of India. In the whole of India, in Madras, Andhra, Mysore, everywhere wherever we go, village industries are there.

Recently, I had an occasion to go to Pinjaur to attend the All-India Hand-pounding Workers' Conference. It looks very small but I saw the number of workers, dedicated men working to help the poor women of the village. Actually one of the workers almost came to tears when he was speaking in this Conference. He said that there was no other instrument for giving a decent living to the womenfolk in the villages who are disabled, widowed and have not got much of the strength of life, except the hand-pounding operation. Hand-pounding operation on the one hand gives this type of bread to millions and, on the other, it gives greater nutriton to the people. As a matter of fact, in the country of Japan mill rice is totally banned practically because 3 per cent. of the nutrition value of the skin of rice is protected by hand-pounding.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Why do you not do the same in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Gradually all things will come. It requires a psychological transformation for a great country like this. It requires selling the programme and ideas with high pressure and proper understanding of all these problems so that we can make the people change. We believe in growth by persuasion. We do not believe in growth by fiats or by some doctrines coming from above.

Shri M. C. Jain: They will not be persuaded.

Shri Manbhai Shah: I hope and I have optimism that some day we shall certainly be able to do so. But what I have to urge before the hon. Members is this. I have a greater audience before me, that is, the country. This House is very sympathetic. This House has always pleaded for rural industrialisation. But there are some intellectuals in this country who think that it is a fad or a fanatic dogma of the country, that we are wedded to some ideology because Mahatma Gandhi said so and because throughout the struggle for freedom we were wedded to certain outmoded methods of production, that is why we are clinging to it like a ship wrecked and are not able to give it up. There is nothing more untrue than this. It is a real economic fact of life that we want to develop these industries and bring productivity to a higher level from day to day. Even in *khadi* centres and in village industries centres we are trying to bring more and more of it.

As I had the pleasure of informing the House some time ago, we are also trying to find a Central Institute for Modernisation and Mechanisation of tools and handicrafts of village industries. We want to develop new tools which we can give to the villagers. We want to develop new machines which could be given to village craftsmen so that they can earn instead of Re. 0-8-0, Re. 0-12-0 or Re. 1, Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. For this research will be done not only at one institute which we want to establish but, maybe, at several branches of it spread all over the country. Therefore I have no hesitation in assuring the country that we are trying to produce more and more instruments of production and tools of production in this direction so that, as the hon. Member here said, we do not misuse even a single rupee which has been granted to us by Parliament.

Then the question of the two funds came up. There also I may correct his impression by saying that this rebate is Rs. 7 crores in five years and not Rs. 14 crores as the hon. Member suggested. The other thing is a concession given to the purchasers of Ambar Charkha and not a subsidy or grant on the sale of *khadi*. That, of course, is a small misunderstanding which I wanted to remove. But what

I wanted really to urge was that in all these directions of village industries we do want to add, as we have done, through this amendment, various other types of crafts which we can easily accommodate. So, I can assure Shrimati Krishna Mehta that the intention is not to add mill cloth or handicraft. Handicrafts will be toys, potter's craft, wood-working, metalware of Banaras, Mirzapur, Rewari, Jagadhari, Hyderabad and various other types of enamel work which is being done throughout the length and breadth of the country. It does not include the mill cloth or handloom cloth made from mill yarn. All those handicrafts will have a place of pride and honour in these emporia which are sought to be secured through this amending Bill.

Then the question of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman has been ably explained by Swami Ramananda Tirtha who is closely connected with it. It is merely to give more legal and executive powers to some of the members so that all the load on the Chairman may not continue at this age when he is carrying on with this heavy burden. It is not from a personal angle. We want that the work of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should expand in a very gigantic manner, almost in geometrical proportions. As I said, for leather work, for instance, there should be a separate Leather Board for which there is a demand from the hon. Members of this House. We do not believe in multiplying too many boards and commissions or institutions. But if we can, in the light of experience, strengthen this Commission, then certainly we could make it easier for the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman to function. That is the only reason why we have brought that particular amendment.

Regarding the fund also there seems to be a wrong feeling. We do not want to spend more on village industries from the khadi fund or spend more on khadi from the village industries fund. But technically speaking, in the original Act the fund was so earmarked that even when Parliament had voted a certain grant or loan, a drawal from the fund for one grant or loan to the other could not be made except by an amending Act of the Parliament. Now we are taking powers that with the previous sanction of the Central Government, the Commission can reappropriate money for the fund for one activity or the other, subject to the overall grants and loans sanctioned by this House and the other House on all the provisions that we place before Parliament in the budget.

Therefore, it is not as if, keeping somebody in the dark, money will be spent from the khadi fund on village industries and *vice versa*. The House has always been liberal and I have always assured the Khadi Commission, and I want to repeat that assurance here, that for want of money their work will never suffer. The House is generous and dynamic enough,—I have personal experience of it during the last six years—whenever I have come for extra grants for khadi and village industries and small industries—and if there are workers who can use this money profitably, the money will never fall short. What we want is a large number of voluntary workers, a large number of devoted and dedicated workers who can spread themselves in the countryside and in the villages, so that we can light up those dwellings where darkness prevails and we could provide them some modicum of earning through agro-industries and through processed industries and through advanced modern mechanical industries.

I share what Shri Tyagi said. It is not only through agro-industries and processed industries, but to the villages we have to take the transistor radios, we have to take cycle parts, clocks, time-pieces; every type of mechanised industry will have to go to our villages. But there is the time element in everything. And to the extent that we can progress with

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

rural electrification and provide some temporary method of mechanised power there it shall be our endeavour —I can assure the House again—to take these various mechanised industries to every village in this country as far as possible.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the motion.

Shri Tangamani: There is clause 9 of the Bill which deals with donations, etc. from persons. May I ask whether persons had offered such domations and gifts and we were prevented from accepting the same because of the existing provisions? In clause 9 of the Bill there is a new section 17A which gives powers to the Commission to receive donations, gifts, etc. from the Government or any other person. I would like to know whether the existing provisions prevent us from receiving donations.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is so. We cannot appropriate anything.

Shri Tangamani: That is to say, we were offered such donations and we could not accept them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As Shrimati Krishna Mehta said, there are many people who are wedded to village industries development and they may give them in charity. We want to get gifts, both in cash and in kind. But the present Act debars the Commission from accepting the same.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We will now proceed with clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9.— (*Insertion of new section 17A*).

Shri Hem Raj (Kangara): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 27,—

after "village industries" *insert*— "or handicrafts". (1)

मैं ने क्लाज ९ में जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है उस की मंशा यह है कि उस में जो "विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज" के शब्द हैं उन के बाद "आर हैन्डीक्राफ्टस" के शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें ।

जो कुछ श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था उस के मुताल्लिक अभी मिनिस्टर महोदय कुछ कह रहे थे । विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज क्या होंगी, उस में इस चीज को डिफाइन किया गया है । उस की व्याख्या भी की गई है और साथ ही खादी की भी । लेकिन हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स की व्याख्या नहीं की गई । यहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि फलां चीजें इस में रक्खी जायेंगी और फलां फलां चीजें बहिष्कृत कर दी जायेंगी । लेकिन इस में यह चीज नहीं है जिस से कि पता लग सके कि फलां चीज हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स में शामिल है और फलां चीज शामिल नहीं है । आप ने खादी की शुद्धता को रखने के लिये उनको डिफाइन किया है, लेकिन जहां तक हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, उस की शुद्धता को रखने के लिये आपने कोई डेफिनिशन यहां पर नहीं रक्खी है । इसलिये मेरा खयाल है कि अगर आप हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स को यहां पर रखते हैं तो उस के साथ ही हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स की डेफिनिशन भी यहां रखनी चाहिये । जिस तरह से आप विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवेलप करने के लिये

कोई काम करना चाहते हैं उसी तरह से हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स डेवेलपमेंट के लिये भी करना चाहिये, उस के एक्स्पैन्शन के लिये भी करना पड़ेगा । इस के लिये कोई न कोई प्राविजन होना चाहिये ; इसलिये जो अमेंडमेंट मैं ने दिया है वह यहां पर जरूरी है । इसलिये आपको इस को मंजूर करना चाहिये ।

17 hrs.

एक बात अभी श्री त्यागी ने कही कि जो हैन्डलूम्स हैं उन का ज्यादातर ताल्लुक शहरों से है । लेकिन हमारे खादी कमीशन की जो कमी है वह यह है कि उन्होंने अपनी कार्रवाई को सिर्फ मैदानी इलाकों तक ही रक्खा है । जो इलाके ऐसे हैं जो कि स्नो बाउंड हैं वहां पर उस का ध्यान कम ही गया है, हालांकि वहां पर इस की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है । अब तो तिब्बत भी आप के पास नहीं रहा । उन की सिम्पैथी वहां के लोगों के साथ थी । दलाई लामा हमारे पास आ गये । उन लोगों की सिम्पैथी पहले उन के साथ थी, लाहोल स्पीती, सिक्किम या लेह वालों की जो सिम्पैथी थी वह दलाई लामा के साथ थी । इन जगहों के लोग कहा करते थे कि हमारा जो ताल्लुक है वह तिब्बत से है । लेकिन अब वह बात नहीं रही । इन इलाकों में जो आप का कमिशन है वह नहीं पहुंचा है । मैं ने कई दफा रिक्वेस्ट भी किया लेकिन वह नहीं गया । जाता तो उस को जरूर पता लगता ।

एक बात और मेरी समझ में नहीं आई । पंजाब के अन्दर कांगड़ा, शिमला और दोबेरा ब्लाक जो कि गुरदासपुर जिले में है और चम्बा के पास है, साथ ही हिमाचल प्रदेश है, वे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिहाज से जुदा जुदा जरूर रखे गये हैं, लेकिन जहां तक खादी के डेवलपमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि पंजाब के हिल स्टेशन्स और हिमाचल प्रदेश को क्यों न एक यूनिट बना दिया जाये । एक यूनिट बना देने से सारे का सारा डेवेलपमेंट ईक्वल बेसिस पर हो सकता है ।

17·02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

अगर यह चीज कर दी जाये तो यह सारा इलाका जो गरीबी में पड़ा हुआ है वह एक दम से ऊपर उठ सकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो अमेंडमेंट मैंने रखा है मैं समझता हूं कि आप उसे मंजूर करेंगे और साथ ही जो दलीलें मैंने रक्खी हैं उन पर भी गौर करेंगे ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: About the amendment which Shri Hem Raj has moved, I only beg to say that this amendment is for the emporium, for sales. It does not apply to development of handicrafts by the Commission. By trying to define it more, you will have to go through the gameet of all the clauses. Therefore, we have got it carefully examined. I would plead with him that there is no need to more strictly define handicrafts. It should be left to the executive authority and also to the policy-making powers of the Commission to see that what really goes by handicraft and which they approve is included in the emporium. As the hon. Member knows the members of the Commission have been rather so particular that they would only include in their marketing emporia, various shops and other bhandars such things which will be considered to be genuine handicraft.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put the amendment to the vote of the House?

Shri Hem Raj: I withdraw it.

(The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 10.

Shri Vajpayee: I am not moving the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 10 and the other clauses of the Bill: 11, 12, 13, 14, 1, Long Title, Enacting Formula....

Shri Achar (Mangalore) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he cannot stand while I am standing. What does he want?

Shri Achar: Before you put these clauses to vote, may I make one small point?

The proposed new section 19B which is referred to in clause 11 of the Bill appears to contain some lacuna, according to my reading of it. I have not sent any formal amendment. If the hon. Minister is willing, he may accept the amendment; otherwise, it may be dropped. The point is this. Sub-section (4) of section 19B reads thus:

> "The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the Commission.".

That is to say, whenever there is an arbitration, even if the contentions of the other side are frivolous, it looks as if the expenses must be borne by the commission, and there is no provision saying that the tribunal may award costs also.

Mr. Speaker: Let the litigation be free.

Shri Achar: This would mean that even in frivolous cases, the commission will have to bear the expenses, and the tribunal has no power to allow costs.

Shri Tyagi: What is meant is the standing expenditure. It is not expenditure relating to a case but the total standing expenditure or the expenditure for maintaining it.

Shri Achar: The point is that they may refer some case for arbitration, and there may be an arbitrator....

Mr. Speaker: Are Government willing to accept the amendment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No.

Mr. Speaker: If Government do not accept, then what can be done?

I shall now put the other clauses to vote.

The question is:

> "That Clauses 10 to 14, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 to 14, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be passed".

Shri M. C. Jain *rose—*

Shri Jagantha Rao: The hon. Member has spoken already; and he has said enough already.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member will reserve it for some other occasion. This subject is also coming up very often. In fact, almost every subject comes up several times during every session.

The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

DISCUSSION *RE.* PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, EXPORT AND PRICE-FIXATION OF SUGAR

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion on the sugar situation in the country. Does the hon. Minister want to start?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is for hon. Members to start the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: We have allotted one hour today and another hour tomorrow for this discussion. Hon. Members will confine their remarks to ten to fifteen minutes each. Let me know how many hon. Members want to take part in this discussion. I find that there are quite a good number of Members wanting to speak. I shall allow ten to fifteen minutes to every hon. Member.

Who wants to speak first?

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): *rose—*

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I shall call first the hon. Member who occasionally goes on fast for sugar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: First, the motion must be made or the discussion should be raised by the hon. Member whose name appears first in the Order Paper. Shri S. L. Saksena's name even is not there in the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. Is there a motion? I thought it was only a discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please see the last item on today's Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Shri S. M. Banerjee may speak first, and I shall call Shri S. L. Saksena afterwards.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This morning, we got a note from the hon. Minister giving a picture or a brief account of the sugar position and the sugar exports. According to that statement, the sugar position during 1960-61 is arrived at as follows. The carry-over from 1959-60 was 5:4 lakhs tons. The estimated production during 1960-61 was 29·8 lakhs tons. The total availability was 35:2 lakhs tons; less estimated consumption 20·5 lakhs tons, the balance is 14·7 lakhs tons. Then there is an item called 'Less exports', and the figures under this head read thus. The amount already sold to countries other than USA is 1 lakh ton, to be sold to USA 1·87 lakhs tons, and to be sold to other countries 0.30 lakhs tons. The estimated balance on 31-10-1961 is 11·7 lakh tons. The essential carry-over—which, I believe, is supposed to be the buffer stock—is 5 lakh tons. The net surplus comes to 6·7 lakh tons.

I feel that the real surplus in this country should be 11·7 lakh tons. You know that we discussed the question of price of sugarcane and export of sugar in this House and we get some replies from the hon. Minister. Whether we were satisfied or dissatisfied, we accepted his answers in the hope that the position would improve within two or three months. But today what is the position? When the hon. Minister's predecessor was in charge of the Food Ministry, he was suffering from scarcity. Today the hon. Minister is suffering from surplus. Unfortunately, this has also become a very big problem before the country.

According to the statement, we are supposed to earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 12 crores and the loss to be borne by the Government may be about Rs. 5·5 crores. If we depend solely on export to clear our surplus, I am sure the surplus will be much more in this country. So arrangements should be made and steps taken by Government to see that the internal consumption is also increased. What is the internal consumption now? It is more than 20 lakh tons. Previously when there was sugar shortage, the hon. Minister was saying that we should not consume sugar. Now there is the slogan—'eat more sugar', because there is a surplus of sugar in the country.

As regards the next crop, as I see it, in U.P., in the coming season, sugar production will not be less than this year, rather it will be more. At a meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association, the hon. Minister said

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

many things. Here I would quote from *The Economic Times* of the 5th August 1961.

"With the proposed removal of curbs on the inter-State movement of sugar"—

These have not yet been removed—

"indicated by the Food Minister, Mr. Patil, in Bombay yesterday, the growing surplus with sugar mills are expected to be reduced considerably.

"Senior officials of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had long discussions today on the likely impact of the proposed step on the price and domestic consumption of sugar.

"The meeting was attended by Mr. B. B. Ghosh, the Food Secretary, Mr. I. G. Rajwade, the Joint Secretary in charge of sugar, and officials of the Sugar and Vanaspati Directorate.

"The formal announcement of the Government's decision to remove the two-year old restriction is expected towards the end of next week".

That is, this week. It further says:

"It was pointed out at the officials' meeting that in spite of the record production of sugar this year, there existed, paradoxically, several 'pockets of scarcity' in the South and in Saurashtra and Bengal. It was felt that a withdrawal of the restriction on inter-State movement would help to end this artificial scarcity and stabilise the prices wherever they had shot up.

"In this context, the industry's plea for a decontrol of sugar distribution was also considered, it is learnt. No final decision was, however, reached.

"Mr. Patil is expected to return to Delhi on Monday, whereafter a final round of discussions will be held on these questions.

"Since it is a mater of policy, these questions will also be placed before the Cabinet for approval. The Government's final decision is likely to be announced by Mr. Patil in the Lok Sabha."

He made certain statements at the meeting. I have been reading with keen interest, the presidential address of Shri B. D. Puri at the 28th annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association and also their deliberations. A point has been made that unless we can reduce the cost of production, we cannot export sugar or compete with other countries in respect of this commodity.

The U.S.A., has taken, or has promised to take, some sugar from India. I am sure this is for political reasons. They are not short of sugar. They may be buying from other countries. But because of the Cuban situation, because the Cuban Government is not willing to give them sugar or has decided not to give them sugar, they are buying sugar from India. So this is a political move. Otherwise, I am sure they will not take sugar from India.

Mr. Speaker: Are we not more interested in selling sugar?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My contention is that this surplus cannot be exported. Unless internal consumption is increased, it is very difficult to remove this surplus. We cannot possibly allow the surplus to be accumulated without proper consumption in the country.

A question has been raised that if people want the sugar price to go

down, it will affect the cane-growers. The canegrowers are being used against the consumers, or the consumers are being used against the cane-growers. What should be the cost of sugar? That is a matter to be decided. The man in the street asks us a very pertinent question. We were producing 19 lakh tons in 1953-54. At that time the price was 13½ or 14 annas. Today we have a record production of 30 lakh tons, and we are selling at not less than Rs. 1.02 in U.P., and Bihar and in the South and in Orissa also, it is being sold at Rs. 1-50 or Rs. 1.75. So, the question is asked whether more production does not or will not result in less cost of production, and whether the benefit will not go to the consumer. We cannot possibly tell the people of our country that because there is more sugar, it may be more sweet but prices will not be reduced. Prices will have to be reduced.

It is argued that the wage bill is going up. The sugar mill owner always say that the wage bill has gone up, that because of the excise duty, because of so many other things, they cannot reduce the price. But the entire costing system is wrong. I am not economist, I do not belong to the Audit department, but I say that if a high-powered technical committee is appointed to go into the price structure—I know the Tariff Commission went into it—it will definitely come to the conclusion that that the price of sugar fixed by the Central Government, or wanted by the millowners, is not correct.

The price of sugar must be reduced without affecting the cane-grower. The cane-grower's price today is Rs. 1-10-0 while he is demanding that it should be Rs. 2.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Excise duty has also gone up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know. And the profit also has gone up, but that you never mention. Are we simply to protect the interests of the cane-grower, not the interests of the consumer or the small trader, only the fabulous profits of the millowner. That is the whole tragedy of U.P., because U.P. politics is sugar politics. That is generally known.

So, what further measures can be taken to reduce the stocks with the factories is under consideration. Again, how this stock is to be distributed is also under consideration. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what measures have been taken to reduce the stocks with the factories. and whether, as he is reported to have said in Bombay, the restriction on inter-State movement of sugar is going to be removed, or not.

In U.P., Bihar or Punjab, the prices are fixed by the Centre and the movement is controlled, but in Maharashtra or the South prices are controlled, but there is actually no control on distribution or movement. So, what is the use of this control? I do not know whether this control now exists only for political purposes, to safeguard the interests of the millowners.

In 1951 when there was rigid control because of less production, the consumption was only 11 lakh tons. The moment control was lifted in 1952 or early 1953 by Rafi Saheb, consumption went up to 15 lakh tons. I speak subject to correction. It may be checked by the hon. Minister. So, today, the country definitely wants an answer from him. If more sugar production does not result in less cost of production or advantage to the consumer, what is the use of producing more? We want that the Government should not reduce the sugarcane price. If it is reduced to suit the millowners, and if the wage board award is not implemented in respect of the workers, that will be resisted not only by this particular section in this House but by all those who are interested in the working class and the peasants in this country. The point is whether fabulous profits should be

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

allowed to continue in this country. No assessment has been made as to how much they have earned during these years. I wish to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister and I hope he will definitely give an answer this time. The Press has commented on his speech in Bombay. What is his policy towards control? Will free movement be allowed or not? If control is removed, what other restrictions will remain? These are three things which I would like him to answer.

My last point is this. Let there be a technical committee to look into the price of sugar. We cannot depend upon experts much. I wish him all success; he had been to so many countries. I do not know whether his visit abroad was a failure or a success but I wish he should have been crowned with success..... (*An Hon. Member*: It was a success). It is all right. Success depends upon on how much you export.

Shri C. D. Pande: Four lakh tons.... (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: What about the loss?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question about the loss. I only wish that Shri Pande should replace Shri Patil....

Mr. Speaker: Why don't you give that subsidy to the poor consumer here instead of giving the benefit to America and other countries? If you reduce the price, could it not be done. It is like the saying: "water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink:" There is so much sugar everywhere but not even a spoon to the poor. I think the hon. Minister will explain it. I am only voicing what the people say outside: what is the gain of exporting it at an enormous subsidy without reducing the price here and making it cheaper for the consumer here?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I give you an answer, Sir? The capitalists of this country, the mill-owners are unable to earn fabulous profits here and because of this they have shifted to exports so that they may get subsidy and concessions from Government; it is for that they have shifted to U.S.A. and so many other places. They want to earn more bothways—through exports and through internal sales at high price. This has become a serious problem. I do not say it has become a scandal today. If there is surplus of sugar, we can have a buffer stock. I do not mind. I have seen in this country there is a buffer stock of everything. There is buffer stock of foodgrains, there is buffer stock of 'unemployed'. Everything is 'buffer stock' here, without the consumer being given any concession, as you have correctly put it, Sir. Every man in the street asks this question: will the price come down? We have to explain to them: no, no; if the prices come down, it will affect the canegrower. The thing to be done is this. The profits had to be reduced; Government have to take a stern attitude against the profit mongers. They are taking fabulous profits while the people are not getting sugar at the normal rates of Re. 0-14-0 or 0-13-0. I am sure that the interest of the peasants, of the workers and of the consumers can be protected if Government takes a rigid attitude in not allowing the millowners to exploit the workers and the peasants. But the elections are approaching. Let the Centre take the entire control of sugar; let them assume the task of distribution also. Even if it is a question of taking huge contributions for political purposes from the millowners, let the Centre take the entire thing in its hands and not leave it to the State Government. Otherwise, there will be chaos in the country.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Mr. Speaker, I have seen the notes circulated by the hon. Minister. It says that there will be a surplus of

117 lakhs of which 5 lakhs will be the carry-over. I still protest at the fact that all your figures are based on the figures supplied by the Sugar Mills Association. In spite of my having drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that their own organisation, should collect the figures. But the Government have not set up such organisation and they depend on the figures supplied by the mills. But taking them to be correct, let us proceed.

There are two problems. The first is, why is there a surplus? The second is, how can you increase consumption and how can you increase exports? The hon. Minister had said that when the production came to 24 lakh tons, he would decontrol sugar. He now says that the production has gone up to 30 lakh tons. I do not know why he has not yet decontrolled sugar. I want the Government to decontrol it now. Otherwise, it cannot be done later. We are now in the month of August. In November, the crushing season will begin. Then he will find it difficult to decontrol. The crushing season will begin and again the cane price will become a problem. If there was any time when sugar could be decontrolled, it is today.

The hon. Speaker has said that though there was water everywhere, there was no drop to drink. Similarly, though there is sugar everywhere, we have to purchase it at Rs. 1·25 per seer in the villages. I may tell you that even now, you do not get enough sugar because the movement is not free. Therefore, the first thing that I want to tell the Minister is that today he must decontrol sugar immediately.

What happens now? Rs. 3·35 is handling charge. But Re. 1 was the handling charge in the normal trade, when it was decontrolled. Of course, sugar sells at Rs. 1·12 normally and sometimes at Rs. 1·25 per seer. The price which is sanctioned by Government is Rs. 41·20 per maund. The ex-factory price is Rs. 37·85. The cost of handling charges under control is Rs. 3·35 per maund, though the normal handling charge is Re. 1. There is the extra cost of Rs. 2·35. If you decontrol sugar, immediately the retail price will come down by Rs. 2·35 per maund. If you reduce the retail price by Rs. 2·35, you will increase the consumption of sugar by 3 lakh tons in the country immediately. In the year 1959 when there was control, there was a consumption of 12 lakh tons. When it was decontrolled, the consumption jumped up to 16 lakh tons. So, four lakh tons constituted the hidden consumption. The people were suppressing their sugar needs because they could not get sugar freely. If you decontrol sugar, sugar will enter every nook and corner of the country and every villager will get it at Rs. 0-15-0 per seer.

There is so much sugar this time not because the area under cane has become larger but because sugarcane has been diverted from Khandsari and gur to sugar. The area is less this year than last year's. The area this year under case is less than that of last year by 30,000 acres.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): It is very much more.

Shri S. L. Saksena: If you can pass on your figures, I shall be glad. There are 30,000 acres less this year than last year. This is according to the figures supplied by Government itself.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is no wonder then that you have drawn such premises!

Shri S. L. Saksena: The reason for surplus is that the cane which used to be sent for gur and khandsari has now gone to the sugar mills. The further result is that the consumer of gur is not getting gur. Really the country is starved of sweetmeats. Therefore, if you reduce the retail price by Rs. 2·35 through decontrol, the consumption will increase by at least three lakh tons. The hidden consumption of the gur which is being denied to the people will be met by

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

the sugar which will become cheaper. By decontrolling you will reduce the price by Rs. 2·35 per maund, and that will increase consumption and make the sugar sell cheaper without in anyway affecting the cost to the mill-owner.

Then you say that the prices will crash if decontrol is restored to. Let us find out the real level of prices. How long can you continue this artificial price? You must take the risk of decontrol. This is the time when that should be done. Only about four lakh tons will be consumed in the next three months. Even if there is some fall in price you will know where the normal level stands and then you can fix the price structure of sugar again. This is the time when you can take the risk.

Therefore, my first demand is that you must decontrol the sugar now so that the normal trade channel can operate and everybody can get sugar at cheaper rates. You can reduce the retail price by about Rs. 2·35 per maund and increase consumption by about three lakh tons. Thus, half the problem is solved.

Then, I want that the restrictions on khandsari should go and the excise duty be abolished. Unless you remove the restrictions on the production of khandsari and gur, the problem will not be solved. Next year there will be a bigger crop than this year and the condition of cane-growers will be very pitiable unless khandsari is allowed to be manufactured freely. At present there are a number of restrictions on the manufacture of khandsari in regard to giving licences; there is the restriction that you cannot put up a factory for manufacture of khandsari with 10 miles of factories, etc. Then there is heavy excise duty. If you remove these restrictions, a lot of sugarcane will be used freely by the khandsari and gur makers and the cane-grower will not be in this pitiable plight next year. Khandsari and gur will take away a part of the sugarcane. There will be reduction in production of sugar and the surplus stocks will not be there.

My next point is this. We are demanding that there should be an increase in the price paid for sugarcane and you want to reduce the price. I think this is a very cruel suggestion you are making. I will show how much the profits of the mills have been increased by the Tariff Board in 1960. It has said that the profit of the sugar industry is increased to 12 per cent., but actually it has gone up to 27 per cent. This is what the Tariff Board says:

> "The two expert committees which dealt with the cost structure of the industry made their recommendations in regard to return on the basis of an assessed figure of average block and provided separately for interest on working capital. We propose, however, to calculate the return on the basis of employed capital which, in our view, is a more realistic concept and takes into account the present day written down value of block as also a fair assessment of the quantum of working capital."

So, they have changed the system of calculation and hidden the real amount of profit the industry is making. In 1950, the Tariff Board, of which Shri Mehta was the Chairman, said the industry should get a profit of 10 per cent. on block. This amounted to a profit of 15 annas 10 pies per maund of sugar in the year 1949-50. A factory which worked for 110 days and which crushed 21 lakh tons of cane got 10 per cent. profit on its block. For the same factory of the same size, the Tariff Board now gives a profit of Rs. 2·20. From 15 annas 10 pies, it has now increased to Rs. 2·20; that is, the profits have been trebled. Previously the profit was nearly Re. 1 per maund. Now, you have not suggested that the profits should be cut down to the old normal profits; instead, you have agreed to a profit of Rs. 2·70 per maund. If you had cut down the profits to the old

level, we would have saved Rs. 1·70 per maund. For a production of 8 crores of maunds, the saving would have been roufly Rs. 10 crores. Instead we have lost Rs. 5 crores now in exporting sugar.

The Tariff Board have changed the system. They have deceived us. They say it is only 12 per cent., but actually it works out to 27 per cent. The Tariff Board has deceived the whole Parliament by saying that the profit is only 12 per cent. They have increased the profit from 15 annas 10 pies to Rs. 2·70 which works out to 27 per cent. If only they had reduced the profit to the normal level which the industry was getting in 1949-50 you could have saved about fourteen crores of rupees.

My next suggestion is mop the profit of freight advantage from the southern mills. The price of sugar per bag in Bombay today is Rs. 111 per bag. In Mysore, the price is Rs. 114 per bag. But in Mysore and Bombay the bag contains 100 kilos. If we compare that with the price in U.P., the price of sugar per bag of 2 maunds 30 seers in U.P. is Rs. 104-0-9. If we calculate for a bag of 2 maunds 30 seers, the price will be Rs. 114 in Bombay and Rs. 116-8-0 in Mysore. Therefore, there is an extra profit of Rs. 10 per bag in the Bombay price and Rs. 12 in the Mysore price per bag. The mills in Bombay are getting Rs. 12 extra profit compared to the mills in Bihar, U.P. and other States in northern India. Why should the southern mills get huge extra profits? Why should not this amount go to the exchequer for meeting the export losses? The production in south amounts to 1 million tons in the south. If you take away this extra profit of Rs. 4 per maund, for 1 million tons, you will get Rs. 12 crores with which you can meet the export losses. This bounty which is given to the southern mills is extraordinary. It was the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who tried to enforce an equal price all over the country. But now the consumers pay Rs. 116 per bag and the millowner's profit has been made fivefold. We demand that the exchequer should mop up this profit of Rs. 12 and put it into a pool to meet the export losses.

Shri Tyagi: When was the Tariff Board appointed?

Shri S. L. Saksena: In 1959. It submitted its report on 4th April, 1960. So from 1950 to 1960 the profit was only 16 annas per maund whereas now it is Rs. 2·70 nP. per maund. So the profit has become more than double.

Decontrol of sugar. This will put into the pockets of consumers Rs. 15 crores, because by reducing the handling charges and the retail price by Rs. 2·35 nP. the consumption will be increasing by three lakh tons and thus Rs. 15 crores will be saved to the consumers.

Then, Sir, I want that there should be a sliding scale for excise duty on sugar factories just as in the case of the oil mills. In the case of oil mills, the bigger factories pay a higher excise duty and the smaller factories pay a smaler excise duty. The Gola and Shamli factories crush one crore maunds of sugarcane whereas an ordinary factory crushes only 20 lakh maunds of cane. So I want that there must be a sliding scale for excise duty on the sugar factories also. The cost of production in Gola and Shamli factories is Rs. 3 per maund whereas in other ordinary factories it is Rs. 6 per maund. Why should this extra money go to the millowners? There should be a sliding scale for excise duty. Bigger mills should pay more and smaller mills should pay less so that there is equalisation of the burden and in that way you will also get more money for the Exchequer.

In the end, Sir, I will say that the real solution of this problem lies in seeing that the cottage industries of khandsari and gur prosper. You have paid no attention whatsoever to them. If you try to improve them, that will provide a real safety valve. That will keep the millowners in their proper

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

place. You know that the drive was only against khandsari industry year before last. Today they say that they will not crush the cane and they will close down the factories. I warn you that if you do not do this, next year by March they will close the factories, they will say they cannot crush because they have surplus stocks.

What will be the position. With the elections fast approaching, us all the cane next year will be standing in the fields. This year you have promised an export of 5 lakh tons at your cost. What about next year? You will have to take away three lakh tons of sugar from the market just now by making the price normal and by removing the artificial rise in the price so that the consumers will get sugar at a cheap rate and the situation is saved.

You are a man of de-control. People are watching you as to when you will do it. If you cannot do it now with 30 lakh tons of production, I think you will never do it. It is time that you take courage and do it either this month or in the next month, not afterwards; otherwise it would be impossible for you to do it.

Therefore, the problem is not at all difficult. You can easily solve it whereby there will be no surplus left and everybody will get sugar at a cheaper rate.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a sugar surplus in the country. We have had two years ago a shortage of sugar in the country. The crisis of shortage also is bad enough, but it does not create a circle of troubles because either you import or you consume a commodity like sugar less in the country and it ends there. Although we have a crisis of surplus production of sugar in the country which appears to be a very happy thing, but in its own turn it creates a circle of difficulties of shortage, finance and many other things.

We are a growing nation and we want to produce more in everything. It is very difficult for the Government to create a very balanced and planned economy which will not dwindle one way or the other, and that is how a surplus production of sugar has come into being. The Government had given, when there was a shortage, certain incentives to the mills for producing more sugar so that they could get certain rebate in the excise duties and so on. The result of that as well as that of increase in the cane price has been more production of sugar in the country. It has been argued that when there has been a surplus of sugar in the country, the price of sugar to the consumer is not being reduced. To a layman it would appear to be a very valid argument. But we must see what goes into the cost of production of sugar. They are mainly the price of sugar cane, excise duties, wages, processing and administrative costs. The administrative and processing costs are determined by the Tariff Commission, which is a very intelligent and expert body which goes into the details of cost of manufacture.

I do agree and grant that there has been a little more profit, or extraordinary profit, for the sugar industry this year. But it is not because the Tariff Commission has given them more, because the cost of production has also increased. I do not want to go into the details but it will be seen that there has been increase in chemical cost, cost of packing boras, interest and storing charges. But the real profit is mainly because of the concession given by Government and also because of the longer duration of the season for crushing for the mills. That is why there is more profit in the industry this year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the profits from bi products?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I wish wish that the bi-products of sugar would fetch more. But, in our country, except the molasses which are

used for power alcohol and sugar for confectionary, the bi-products are not used in a large scale. Of course, some people are making paper from fibre and begasse and so on, but it is not used in a large scale. I do not say that for calculating the cost you should not examine all these facts. They should be properly looked into.

Shri S. L. Saksena: But the Tariff Commission has given Rs. 1.33 nP, as an additional increase, in the cost of manufacture.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I hope the House would not like me to go into the details of the cost arrived at by the Tariff Commission. I think the House would agree that the Tariff Commission have examined all the aspects.

Shri S. L. Saksena: The hon. Member was referring to profit. I say that the Tariff Commission have separately given the cost of manufacture.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: If you would really like me to go into the details, it will take more time.

Mr. Speaker: May I know whether the protective duty is still continuing?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: There is no protective duty as such.

Shri S. K. Patil: The question was referred to the Tariff Commission that in view of the price . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is there no duty to prevent imports?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not there.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: There is only an excise duty and levy of cess by the States.

Our problem of surplus sugar can be solved either by export or by increased consumption in the country. Increased consumption in the country can be achieved by reducing the price. But, then, many other difficulties will crop up. Would it be in the larger interest of the grower and consumer in the long run if the industry suffers to such an extent that it becomes crippled? That has also got to be examined. There is control in the distribution of sugar. That control is so stiff at present that very often the pipe lines in the trade are running from hand to mouth, or practically empty. A little more relaxation of control in distribution will result in greater consumption of sugar. At the same time, with the relaxation of controls, the stocks with the mills will also be released.

Regarding export I would suggest that everybody has to contribute for it and share the sacrifice which has to be made. The growers have to contribute something extra which they get. Some percentage they should give, some the Government should bear and some even the manufacturers or the mills should suffer. To see what that proportion should be an expert committee can be appointed. That committee should examine the whole thing. If necessary, a certain percentage can be levied on the consumer. If this year it could not be levied, it could be levied in some other way.

Ultimately, we have to plan our policy for the next five years or for a length of period so that the cost of manufacturing sugar in our country should be comparable to the cost of manufacturing it in the major sugar producing countries in the world. Unless our cost of manufacturing sugar is comparable to the cost of other countries, I think we will not be able to solve this problem on a long range basis. For this purpose a committee may be appointed to see what measures should be taken to reduce this cost of production in the country so that we are in line with the international cost of production of sugar. Then whenever we have surplus sugar this problem will not arise, namely, that if we export, we will have to suffer a heavy loss and who will suffer that loss.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): What is the cost of production in your factory?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Individually it would be difficult to say because, after all, the cost of production in one particular factory compared to other factories will depend upon the size and duration in that particular year and so on.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Yours is the biggest factory. Therefore I want to know the cost of production there.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Rs. 3 per amound.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I will not be able to tell you that off-hand. But if you want, I will get the details for you because my brother-in-law looks after it and I do not know it personally.

I was arguing that if our cost of production becomes comparable to the international cost of production, it would be easier for us to export.

Two or three years ago when we had a shortage of sugar we imported some sugar from outside. At that time we suffered in the shape of foreign exchange, but the Government made quite a lot of rupee profit in the country. That has gone to our treasury and I am happy about it. Similarly, when there is a surplus, if the Government has to suffer a certain portion of the rupee loss against the foreign exchange that the country can earn, the Government should be ready for it. I do not suggest that the entire loss should be borne by the Government. But what that proportion should be must be examnied by an expert committee. But when there is a shortage and we make profits which go to the treasury and the industry or the consumer or the grower has no share in that, the Government cannot walk away and say that they are not prepared to suffer this loss at all when there is a surplus of sugar and there is likely to be some loss. It will be a good auguty if Government plans properly for that. Then it would be very easy to export. I will not say it will be very easy, but it will be easier to export.

There were negotiations with Iran. Unfortunately they have fallen through. With Pakistan also the negotiations have fallen through, because Pakistan went back on its words just for a few rupees. I happened to be on a business trip to Afghanistan and I found that the cost of sugar there was very high. I was told that the Russians were delivering the Cuban sugar, which they were buying, at the Afghan-Russia border at a very high price. I negotiated on my own and I found that there is good scope for export of 10,000 to 25,000 tons of sugar every year to Afghanistan. I did not commit anything. They would prefer to buy it from us because it would be cheaper from the transport and other points of view. It would at least cost three-fourths to Afghanistan compared to the Russian sugar that they are getting. Some sort of negotiations also are going on with the Government. I do not know at what level they are. There are difficulties with the Government here because the different ministries are not able to iron out their differences in time. By the time that is done, time lapses and the opportunity that the country gets is wasted. So, for that reason I would suggest that something should be done immediately so that we can export sugar. Certain measures should be taken to see that our cost of production in the next two, three or four years comes down to the international cost of production of sugar, and also some relaxation in the distribution of the sugar in the country is there in a planned way, so that more sugar is also consumed in the country.

At the same time, if we can announce our policy, whatever it is, to the growers it would help because it will not be possible for the mills to crush all the sugar in the next season even if they wish to. If there is a control on the mill production—as we had given incentives in the past that

"if you produce more than the average quota of these years, you will be given this concession"—if some restriction is brought on the mills that they cannot produce more than the average of the past two years, whatever it is, according to the previous production, and if the growers are also told in the area that "this mill will not buy more than this much cane", they can take steps right from now so that their cane could be diverted to *khandsari* or *gur*-making which are also essential for our country. Those who want *khandsari* and *gur* do not get them. And from that point of view, in the last measure, if mills are not able to buy sugarcane they will suffer. So if the Government announces its policy as a long-term measure, it would be very helpful to all of us.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : (सहसराम): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस डिबेट में इसलिये भाग ले रहा हूं कि चूंकि कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जरूरत पड़ेगी तो किसानों को गन्ने का कम मूल्य दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बात के लिये इस वक्त कोई कारण उपस्थित नहीं है। यदि मंत्री महोदय विश्लेषण करें किसानों के गन्ने के उत्पादन करने के खर्च का तो उनको पता चलेगा कि यदि किसी भी प्रकार से उनके मूल्य में कमी की गई तो उनके प्रति घोर अन्याय होगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप को वोट नहीं मिलेगा।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चुनाव में किसानों का वोट मिले या न मिले, लेकिन बनर्जी साहब से ज्यादा वोट कांग्रेस उम्मीदवार को मिलेगा, यह उनको चुनाव के समय मालूम हो जायेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो आगे चल कर देखने की बात है

श्री त्यागी : उनके वोटर गन्ना नहीं उगाते।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उनके वोटर तो मिलों में काम करते हैं।

किसान को, जो गन्ना पैदा करता है, खास कर उत्तर भारत में, उसके यहां करीब ४०० मन गन्ना प्रति एकड़ पैदा होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ३०० मन।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर इस ३०० मन को बढ़ा कर ४०० मन भी मान लिया जाय, क्योंकि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो गया है, तो आज मूल्य के आधार पर उसको ६०० रु० मिलते हैं। उस गन्ने से ४० मन चीनी बनती है। ४० मन चीनी का दाम करीब १६०० रु० होता है। तो किसानों को जो मूल्य मिलता है और मिल वालों को जो मिलता है उसमें से कम से कम १,००० रु० का अन्तर प्रति एकड़ आता है। मैं इसको बिल्कुल नाजायज मानता हूं कि इतना मुनाफा मिल वाले कमायें। मिल के मुनाफे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी शामिल है। मैं इस चीज को भी अनर्थकारी मानता हूं कि कोई गवर्नमेंट इतनी जबर्दस्त एक्साइड ड्यूटी लगाये, चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो। क्योंकि सरकार को भी अपनी व्यवस्था के खर्च को कम से कम रखना चाहिये जैसा कि किसानों को उपदेश दिया जाता है कि कम से कम खर्च पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन करो, उसी तरह से सरकार को भी चाहिये कि वह अपनी व्यवस्था और अपनी क्षमता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से बढ़ावे और उसके लिये कम से कम खर्च करे।

मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि हम १२ करोड़ रु० की चीनी बाहर भेजेंगे और उस पर करीब साढ़े पांच करोड़ रू० का घाटा हमें सहन करना पड़ेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप ने कहा था कि हम क्यों न इस चीनी को यहीं बांट दें? मुझे भी दहशत होती है इस चीज को देखकर।

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

हमें एक चीज का पाठ पढ़ाया गया है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज बड़ी कीमती चीज है।

श्री त्यागी : इस साढ़े पांच करोड़ के घाटे में एक्साइज ड्यूटी का रिफंड शामिल नहीं है, वह भी हमें जोड़ना पड़ेगा।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : फारेन एक्सचेंज ऐसी सोने की चिड़िया है, जिसके लिये हम देश का सत्यानाश कर दें, मैं इस को नहीं मानता हूं। फारेन एक्सचेन्ज आखिर है कौन चीज ? हम अपने एक साल के खर्च को देखें बाहर जाने का। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी अक्सर बाहर घूमते रहते हैं, आपको पता होगा कि जो लोग यहां से बाहर जाते हैं, बहुत बार उनके गये बिना ही अपनी एम्बैसीज और हाई कमिशन के जरिये से हमारे बहुतेरे काम हो सकते हैं। अभी यहां इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी के बारे में चर्चा की गई। हर साल कोई न कोई आदमी लन्दन में उसके सम्बन्ध में बात करने के लिये जाता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फारेन एक्सचेन्ज पर अंकुश वहां होना चाहिये जहां पर हमारे नाजायज टूर विदेशों के होते हैं। देखने की बात है कि कौन ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट है जिसके दर्जनों अफसर दिन रात बाहर नहीं घूमते रहते हैं। इस तरह से बाहर जाने को रोक कर एक्सपोर्ट करने में जो साढ़े पांच करोड़ का घाटा होता है, जिस में कि श्री त्यागी कहते हैं कि वह बगैर एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रिफंड को शामिल किये हुए हैं, वह पूरा हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दूना हो जाता है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : दूना तो ११ करोड़ रु० हो जाता है। अगर हम ११ करोड़ का घाटा उठा कर १२ करोड़ का फारेन एक्सेन्ज अर्न करते हैं तो उस के लिये तो मैं यही उचित समझता हूं कि हमारे बड़े बड़े कर्मचारियों और अफसरों के बाहर घूमने के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी नाजायज खर्च हो रहे हैं अगर हम उसमें कुछ अंकुश लगायें तो कम से कम फारेन एक्सेन्ज का चौथाई तो जरूर बच जायेगा। अगर इस चौथाई को ही मान लिया जाय और यह सवा दो करोड़ रुपया हम किसानों मे बांट दें तो उस से उन को बड़ा लाभ होगा। आज दिल्ली की जो हालत है उस से भी बदतर और जगहें हिन्दुस्तान में हैं जहा पर चीनी २॥ रु० सेर बिकती है। अभी मैं लद्दाख गया था, वहां के कई गांवों मे चीनी नहीं मिलती अगर पाकिस्तान और अपनी सरहद पर १५ रु० मन चीनी दे रहे हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम यहां पर ४० रू० मन चीनी बेचें। इस लिये इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे श्री कमल नयन बजाज ने कहा कि मिलों को अपना खर्च कम करना चाहिये मैं इस चीज को बिलकुल जायज समझता हूं और कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस के कारण इस के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई जाय। किसी भी सरकार के लिये या किसी भी पार्टी के लिये इस बात का कहना गलत है कि ऐसा न किया जाय। अगर किसी मिल की ओर से या किसानों की ओर से कहा जाय कि फलानी चीज होनी चाहिये, और हम बगैर उसकी छान बीन किये हुये वही नारा लगाने लगे तो इसके कोई माने नहीं है। अगर मिलों की ओर से, चाहे वह यू० पी० की हो या बिहार की या कहीं की भी, यह शोर मचता है कि उन को घाटा हो रहा है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह घाटा हुआ कब ? गत वर्ष बारातों के दिनों में चीनी मिलना एक मुसीबत की चीज थी और खास कर सन् १९५९ में नहीं ही मिलती थी। सन् १९६० में हालत कुछ सुधरी

लेकिन पिछले बजट सेशन के वक्त मिल मालिकों की एक मीटिंग हुई जिसमें उन्होंने आवाज लगाई कि किसानों के गन्ने का दाम कम होना चाहिये, और तुरन्त ही चारों ओर से यही नारा लगने लगा कि हां उसे कम होना चाहिये, कम होना चाहिये। समझिये बात को। ५ या ६ लाख टन चीनी बाहर भेजनी है, अभी भेजी नहीं। इतने दिनों में सड़ कर बरबाद नहीं हो जायेगी। यह मैं मानता हूं कि बरसात में गलती है। यहां पर स्टोरेज का प्रश्न आता है। अगर पांच या छः लाख टन चीनी रखनी हो तो उस के लिये कहते थे कि हमारी स्टोरेज कैपैसिटी नहीं है। अगर वह नहीं है तो उस के लिये भी कौन जवाबदेह है? कौन सी ऐसी फैक्ट्री है जिसका एक्सपैन्शन नहीं हुआ? कौन ऐसा मिल मालिक है जिस की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ी है। उन्होंने उसी आमदनी से दूसरी फैक्ट्रीज खोली हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कई कई खोली हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हां, कई कई खोली हैं तब क्यों आपत्ति की जाती है? उन लोगों ने क्यों नहीं स्टोरेज की जगहें बनाईं जिसमें कि वो ६ लाख टन चीनी को वर्ष या दो वर्ष रख सकें? दो वर्ष के बाद कहीं बरबाद होने का वक्त आ सकता है, लेकिन अगर हम किसानों को किसान की दृष्टि से देखें कि कौन सी चीज है जो उसके कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को कम कर सकती है, तो ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। एक ओर जब हम किसान को दस मन गन्ने के लिये १५ रु० देते हैं तो चीनी का ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम २० रु० मान हो सकता है। आप सवाया दाम रख सकते है और उसमें मुनाफा भी रखें तो भी २० रु० मन हो सकता है। २५ परसेंट उन का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन, साथ में प्राफिट वगैरह सारी चीज शामिल कर ली जाय तो भी १८ रु० १२ आ० आता है। १। रु० और भी जोड़ लें तो २० रु० हो गया, एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी रख लें तो हम २५ रु० तक रख सकते हैं। इस पर भी कोई घाटा नहीं होगा।

18 hrs.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : केन प्राइस क्या रक्खेंगे?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : केन की प्राइस मैं रखना चाहूंगा ७५ परसेंट। चीनी के दाम का ७५ परसेंट किसानों को मिले और उस के ३० परसेंट मे ओनर या मिल मालिक अपना काम चलावें। चाहे जो भी ट्रांसपोर्टेशन या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का चार्ज हो, लेकिन अगर कोई भी प्रासेसिंग इंडस्ट्री ५० पर सेंट या ६० पर सेंट रखना चाहे तो वह चीज हिन्दुस्तान के लिये आगे चल कर बड़ी खतरनाक होगी मान लीजिये कि रुई का प्राइमरी प्रोड्यूसर किसान रुई पैदा करता है और उसको ५० परसेंट मिले और टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री का हिस्सा और गवर्नमेंट की एक्साइज ड्यूटी अगर ५० पर सेंट हो तो मेरी समझ में यह जायज नहीं होगा। जहां तक किसान की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है, आप देखें कि फरटीलाइजर का दाम भी बढ़ा है, इरीगेशन का चार्ज बढ़ा है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार सरकारों ने सिंचाई का चार्ज बढ़ा दिया है। ला एंड आर्डर की हालत यह है कि कोई किसान रात को अपने खेत की रखवाली नहीं कर सकता चाहे वहां सब स्वाहा ही हो जाए। अगर बैल बांधना है तो उसे रात में घर लाकर ताले में बन्द करके रखना पड़ता है। लोहे का दाम पिछले दो तीन बरस में तिगुना बढ़ा है। अगर वह रहट चला कर खेती करना चाहे तो उसको बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। तो आप देखें कि किसान के काम की सब चीजों का दाम बढ़ा है, उसका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन इसलिये बढ़ा है। मैं यह वोट के खयाल से नहीं कहता कि किसान के गन्ने का दाम न

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

घटाया जाए। आप कोई उचित प्रोपोरशन रख लीजिये। अगर आप इसको ५० पर सेंट से नीचे लाने के लिये तैयार हों तो मैं अपने एरिया में जा कर किसान को कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि तुम १० रुपया मन गन्ना दो। लेकिन मिल की एफीशेंसी देखनी चाहिये कि वह मिल का प्रोडक्शन एफीशेंसी से हो रहा है, और जो सरकार के खर्च हों वे भी एफीशेंसी के साथ होने चाहिये। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के आंकड़े सकसेना जी ने, श्री कमल नयन जी ने और बनर्जी साहब ने दिए हैं। मैं ऐसा कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि गन्ने का मूल्य घटाया जाए क्योंकि किसान का उत्पादन खर्च पहले से बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है यह सही है। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने पिछले वर्ष गन्ने के मूल्य का बढ़ा कर डेढ़ रुपया कर दिया। किया तो उन्होंने एक रुपया दस आना था लेकिन दो आना तो ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन में निकल जाता है, किसान को डेढ़ रुपया ही मिलता है।

यह कहा जाता है कि किसान ने गन्ने का एकरेज बढ़ाया है। मेरा तो सुझाव है कि इर्रीगेशन, एग्रीकल्चर और फूड इन तीनों विभागों को कोआरडिनेटेड ढंग से काम करना चाहिये। कहीं पर गन्ने के लिये सात आठ पानी देने पड़ते हैं कहीं पर चार पांच ही देने पड़ते हैं। जहां ज्यादा वर्षा होती है वहां कम सिंचाई करनी होती है और जहां कम वर्षा होती है वहां ज्यादा पानी देने पड़ते हैं। अगर गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि हमें ज्यादा गन्ने की जरूरत नहीं है तो वह ज्यादा पानी न दे। लेकिन आज देश को गन्ने की ज्यादा जरूरत है। आप कंजम्पशन के फिगर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि अभी देश में पर कैपीटा कंजम्पशन १३ पाउंड के करीब है जब कि हर एक आदमी को २३ पाउंड चाहिये। तो अभी इसको दुगना बढ़ाया जा सकता है। उस वक्त तक तो चीनी सरप्लस नहीं होगी। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये प्लानिंग की जरूरत है और हमको अपने सामने आप का पैटर्न रखना चाहिये। यह स्वाभाविक है कि जहां आप नहर निकालेंगे या ट्यूब वैल बनावेंगे वहां किसान चाहेगा कि वह जौ और चने को छोड़ कर चावल या गन्ने की फसल बोए जिसके लिए ज्यादा पानी की आवश्यकता होती है और उसमें उसको पैसा भी ज्यादा मिलता है। किसान भी पैसा क्यों न चाहे जब कि और सब लोग ज्यादा पैसा पाने के उपाय में लगे हुए हैं। अगर इस इस स्थिति में किसान ज्यादा पैसा चाहता है तो वह भी उसके लिए क्षम्य है।

अगर आप गन्ना नहीं चाहते हैं तो सात पानी मत दीजिए, किसान धान बोएगा। अगर आप धान भी नहीं चाहते हैं तो एक पानी दीजिए किसान रबी की तरफ चला जाएगा। आपको किसान को एजूकेट करना चाहिये। मेरा तो विचार है कि एग्रीकल्चर, फूड, इर्रीगेशन और कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट इन सब विभागों में पूरा पूरा कोआरडिनेशन हो, बल्कि मैं तो चाहता हूं कि एक ही आदमी इन सब विभागों को चलावे और पाटिल जी ही इन सब विभागों को चलावें। मैं तो उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उनके प्रयत्नों से हमको यह सरप्लस की स्थिति दिखाई दी है। सारे काम को कोआरडिनेटेड ढंग से करना होगा तब सफलता मिलेगी। किसानों को कम मूल्य देने की बात करने के पहले आपको मिल-मालिकों को कहना होगा कि वह अपना कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम करें और कम मुनाफा लें और सरकार भी अपनी एफीशेंसी ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावे।

Mr. Speaker: It is past 6 o'clock now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is raining

outside. We may continue the discussion for sometime more.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): We have been sitting from 11 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: This discussion will continue tomorrow.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, August 10, 1960/Sravana 19, 1883 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, August 9, 1961/Sravana 18, 1883 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 693—726

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
160	Indian Units in Congo	693—95
161	Coal Movement	696—701
162	Two Engineering colleges in Delhi	701—707
163	Scholarships to Brilliant students	707—09
164	India Office Library	709—12
165	Oil in Surat	713
166	Lt. Governor for Delhi	713—14
167	Rourkela township	714—18
168	Steel Plant for Andhra Pradesh	718—20
169	Ankleshwar oilfield	720—21
170	Ban on communal parties	722—26

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 726—923

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
171	Service of Librarians	726
172	Petroleum imports	727
173	Hindi medium in All India Service Examinations	727-28
174	Sui gas from Pakistan	728
175	Purchase of mechanical spare parts	729
176	UNESCO Scheme for compulsory Primary Education in Asia	729-30
177	Commission for Translating Central Acts	731-32
178	Air violation by Chinese	733-34
179	Muslim population in Assam	734-35
180	Defective oil pipeline	735-36
181	Neyveli project	736
182	Bhilai Steel Plant	736-37
183	Coal movement	737-38
184	Mekong project	738-39
185	Land in Delhi	740-41
186	Advances against wheat	741-42
187	Regional Engineering college in Kerala	742
188	Deaths due to over-turning of an Army truck	742-43
189	Ilyushin aircrafts	743
190	Liquid gold	744
191	Polytechnics for women	744-45
192	Loans and grants to India from Japan	745
193	Centenary celebrations of Archaeology Department	745

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
194	Conference of Chief State Electroral Officers	746
195	Delhi School students seeking admission	746-47
196	Indian students going abroad	747-48
197	Chinese in India	748
198	Backward classes	749
199	Chinese nationals in India	749-50
200	Crimes in Delhi	750-51
201	Iron ore	751
202	Neyveli project	751-52
203	Suicide by an Army officer in Asansol	752
204	Mysore iron and steel works	752-53
205	Anti-national activities of foreigners	753
206	Gujarat refinery	754
207	Cooperative Research Associations	754-55
208	Petroleum Information Bureau	755-56
209	Relief to the educated unemployed	756
210	O.N.G.S. maps missing	756
211	Free and compulsory primary education	756-57
212	Shortage of coal in Gujarat	757-58
213	Nilkantha expedition	758-59
214	Language formula of Bengal Chief Minister	759
215	Correspondence courses in Delhi	759-60
216	Assistance to flood victims in Orissa	760
217	Pension rules of industrial workers	760-61
218	Dates of General Elections, 1962	761
219	Lady teachers in a Delhi school	761-62
220	U. K. bank rates	762
221	World Children's Festival, Moscow	762-63
222	Shortage of billets	763-64
223	Beggars in Delhi	764-65
224	Ankleshwar oil	765
225	Accommodation for army personnel	765-66
226	Seizure of traveller's cheques	766-67
227	Fleet Air Arm Base	767

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
228	Indian Economic and Indian Statistical Services	767–68
229	World Bank's aid for Third Five Year Plan	768
230	Polytechnic for women in Delhi	768
231	Space research	769
232	Cheap text books on technical subjects	769
233	All India Mineral Advisory Board	769–70
234	Bokaro Steel Plant	770–71
235	Muslim Convention in Delhi	771
236	Palai Central Bank	771–72
237	Oil pipeline	772
238	Institute of Economic growth, Delhi	772–73
239	Expansion of steel Plants	773
240	C.O.D., Delhi Cantt.	774
241	Use of Hindi in Delhi Administration	774
242	Indian trainees in Bonn	775
243	Central workshop at Korba Coal fields	775–76
244	Admission to Technical Institutes	776
245	U. K. Investment in India	776–77
246	Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode	777–78
247	Medium-sized Steel Plants	778–79
248	Production of Supplementary Reading Material for Basic Schools	779
249	Accident in Khamaria Ordnance Factory	779–80
250	Supersonic aircraft	780
251	N.C.C. camp at Kamptee	781
252	Sterling balances of India	781–82
253	Re-organisation of oil undertakings	782
254	Bokaro Steel Plant	782–83
255	Drilling in Assam after agreement with B.C.C.	783
256	Air crash near Ludhiana	783–84
257	Centenary of Madan Mohan Malaviya	784
258	Baroda oil refinery	784
259	Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference	784–85
260	Gypsum mines near Jodhpur	785–86
261	Enquiry Committee on Survey of India	786
262	Oil exploration agreement with B.O.C.	786–87
263	Military Training Schools	788
264	Organisation for steel	788–89
265	Oil industry in India	789
266	West German Investments in India	789
267	Alloy steel	790
268	Assessment of oil in Cambay region	790–91
269	Manufacture of tanks	791
270	Commissions of inquiry on Assam riots	791–92
271	Naming of regiments	792–93
272	I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers	793–94
273	Demand for Hill State	794
274	Technicians for Steel Plants	795
275	Petroleum Institute at Dehra Dun	795–96
276	Rourkela Steel Plant	796
277	Consumption of crude oil	797
278	University Registration Units, Delhi	797
279	Northern Zonal Council Meeting	797–98
280	Purchase of aircrafts from Air-India International	798
281	Admission in Polytechnics	798–99
282	Historical city near Jammu	799
283	Accident to an Army truck	799–800
284	Archaeological Excavations by Universities	800
285	Oil near Shahjahanpur (U.P.)	800–01
U.S.Q. No.		
344	I.A.S. personnel for Third Plan	801–02
345	Oil India Ltd.	802
346	M/s. Singareni collieries	802–03
347	Ankleshwar oilfield	803
348	Promotion of Class II and III officers to Class I	803–04
349	700-litre bucket wheel excavator	804
350	Ex-servicemen in industries	804–05
351	Ex-servicemen of Punjab	805–06
352	Archaeological Survey of Punjab	806
353	Removal of untouchability	806—
354	Halls-cum-Auditoria in Punjab	807

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
355	S.T. agriculturists in Punjab	807–08
356	Oil deposits in Muradpur (Kashmir)	808
357	Central Institute of English, Hyderabad	808–09
358	Scholarships for studies abroad	809
359	Coaching classes in Kerala for S.C. and S.T. students	809–10
360	Training schools in mining	810
361	Steam coal for Maharashtra	810–11
362	Excise duty on tobacco	811
363	Smuggling of Ganja	811
364	Loans due from Mysore State	812
365	Bhilai Steel Plant	812
366	Re-rolling mills	812–13
367	Smokeless coal plant	813
368	Complaints against I.A.S. Officers	813—15
369	Harijan Welfare	815
370	Students' tours in Punjab	815
371	Scholarships to children of political sufferers	816–17
372	Punjab High Court	817
373	Coal for Punjab	817–18
374	Census	818
375	Educational Development Scheme for Third Plan	818–19
376	Aid to Educational Institutions in Orissa	819–20
377	Correspondence in the States	820
378	Foreign languages	821
379	Central Hindi Directorate	821–22
380	Hindi stenographers	822
381	Pool of Hindi Stenographers	822–23
382	Houses for Municipal scavengers in Orissa	823
383	Open air theatres in Orissa	823–24
384	Re-rolling industries in Orissa	824–25
385	Scholarships to Children of political sufferers in Orissa	825
386	Lahaul and Spiti	826
387	Zonal Police Force	826–27
388	Noting in Hindi	827
389	Unclaimed prizes of Prize Bonds	827–28
390	Publication of results of Prize Bonds in Hindi	828
391	Admission in Engineering Colleges	828–29
392	Homes for West Pakistan displaced persons	829–30
393	Manufacture of rails in steel plants	830
394	Contraband gold	830–31
395	N.C.C. camps	831–32
396	Temporary posts in M.E.S.	832–33
397	Territorial Army and Naval reserves	833
398	Trip to Kashmir by Handicapped students	833–34
399	Life sketches of soldiers of Independence struggle	834
400	Enrolment form of the Air Force	834–35
401	Buildings for Delhi schools	835
402	Contractor in Himachal Pradesh	835–36
403	Infringement of Indian Copyrights in Pakistan	836
404	Board of Control for Cricket in India	836–37
405	Evening colleges	837
406	Kolar Gold Mines	837
407	Hyderabad Money in London Bank	838
408	Janata Colleges Inquiry Committee	838
409	Geological Survey of Mohindergarh	838–39
410	Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	839
411	Trained Technical teachers	839–40
412	Children's Book Trust	840–41
413	Education of handicapped children	841
414	Communal and lignuistic harmony in India	841–42
415	Collieries	842
416	Reservation for students of H. P. in other States	843–44
417	Elections in snow bound areas	844–45
418	Residence Act, 1957	845
419	Influx of beggars from Pakistan	845–46
420	Scholarships to children of politcal sufferers in H.P.	846
422	Girls' hostel in Poona	846
423	Allotment of plots	846–47

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
424	Merit scholarships for public schools to Delhi students	847
425	Charitable scholarships in Delhi	847
426	Scholarships in industrial schools of Delhi	848
427	Open scholarships to Delhi school students	848–49
428	Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi	849
429	Compulsory primary education in Delhi	850
430	Recruitment of L. D. Cs. in A.F.H.Q.	850–51
431	Rajhara iron ore mine	851
432	Suspension of defence employees	851–52
433	Bhilai Steel Plant	852
434	Students going abroad	853
435	Monument at Narnaul	853
436	Plan allocations for Coral inlands	854
437	Vijnan Mandirs	854–55
438	Recreation centres in Government colonies, Delhi	855
439	Life Insurance Corporation	856–57
440	Prosecution against persons jeopardising the security of the border	857–58
441	Gassy mines near Bokharo	858
442	Oil deposits in Maharashtra	858
443	Cyclone in Thoubal Tehsil in Manipur	859
444	Primary schools in Manipur	859
445	Income-tax and Central Excise	859–60
446	Control on the issue of capital	860
447	Andaman islands	861
448	Bharat Pensioners' Samaj	861
449	Third Finance Commission	861–62
450	Seizure of gold	862
451	Excavations at Kausambi	862–63
452	Coal movement	863–64
453	Visit of Union Ministers to Orissa	865
454	Primary school teachers in Orissa	865–66
455	Invalid votes in mid-term elections in Orissa	866–67
456	Third Finance Commission	867
457	Smuggling of gold	867–68
458	Life Insurance Business	868
459	Katigorah by Election	868–69
460	Coal to be carried by sea	869
461	Grant to Calcutta University	870
462	Suspension of officers in Deptt. of Mines and Fuel	870–71
463	Warrant of precedence	871
464	Police Constables in Delhi	871
465	Police Constables in the H.P. Administration	871–72
466	Police constables in Manipur	872
467	General Elections, 1962	872–73
468	Revision of Pay Scales of employees of Tripura Administration	873
469	Gale in Tripura	874
470	Rudrasagar oil	874
471	Sunday and other holidays for civilian staff	875
472	Counterfeit coins in Circulation	875–76
473	National Academy of Administration	876
474	Purchase of Rum by C.S.D. (I)	877
475	Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act	877
476	U. N. Research Projects Schemes for India	878
477	Indian citizenship of Prof. Haldane	878
478	Arrest of foreigners	878–79
479	Barauni refinery	879–80
480	Refining and marketing of oil	880
481	Achieving Economic Growth	880–81
482	T.A. and D.A. Rules for Ministers	881
483	Playgrounds in schools and colleges of Punjab	881
484	S.C. and S.T. in Government service	881–82
485	Monuments in Punjab	882
486	Legal aid to Harijans	882
487	*Ex*-servicemen in Punjab	883
488	Post-Matric scholarships to Backward classes	883
489	Murders in H. P.	884
490	Advocates Act, 1961	884–86
491	Commonwealth Defence Conference on Clothing and General Stores	886
492	Children's Act, 1960	886–87

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
493	Bhilai Steel Plant	887-88
494	Flood victims in Tripura	888
495	Oil in Gandhinagar	888-89
496	Damage to Central Government property in Assam	889
497	Extension of Madras Dramatic Performance Act to Delhi	889
498	Ministry of Defence and its attached offices	890
499	Translation of Manuals and forms etc.	890-91
500	Government Resolutions	891
501	Hindi books	891-92
502	Savings in foreign exchange	892
503	Bhusabhag Mahal, Lucknow	892
504	Collections under Small Savings	893
505	Training of officers of State Evaluation Units	893
506	Change of capital of Assam	894
507	T.A. and D.A. to Ministers	894
508	Dividend declared by H.A.L.	895
509	Central Institute of English, Hyderabad	895
510	Scholarships to the deaf and the handicapped	896
511	Use of Hindi	896
512	Archaeological excavations by Allahabad University	897
513	Production of pipes in Rourkela pipe plant	897
514	Oil from Russia	897-98
515	Fine for violation of Foreign Exchange Rules	898
516	Gadget for reduction in petrol consumption	898-99
517	Loans for refugees in Tripura	899
518	Inquiry into the conduct of Assam officials	899—900
519	Payments to Palai-Bank depositors	900
520	Payment by Palai Central Bank against each account	901
521	'Lady Chatterley's Lover'	901—02
522	Manufacture of guns	902
523	Collections under Small Savings Scheme	902
524	Gift of printing press from West Germany	902-03

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
525	Food shortage in Dharmanagar	903
526	Barauni refinery	903-04
527	Oil exploration in Gangetic regions	905
528	Merit scholarships to children of school teachers of Orissa	905
529	General Elections for Orissa	905-06
530	HF-24	906
531	Economic growth	906-07
533	Godown keepers in Ordnance Factories	907-08
534	Foreign exchange for students	908-09
535	Loan and grant to Utkal University	909
536	Census in Seraikella and Kharswan (Bihar)	909
537	Central Secretariat	909-10
538	Casual labour	910-11
539	Devaluation of dollar by Canada	911
540	Loss of Government securities	911-12
542	Air crash near Joshimath	912-13
543	Removal of statues of foreigners	913
544	Vice-chancellors of Jabalpur and Vikram Universities	913
545	Pay scales of officers	913-14
546	Smuggling by a Swiss national	914-15
547	Sale of Government securities	915
548	Government loans	915-16
549	Free Compulsory Education in Union Territories	916
550	Printing of Fake Dollar Notes	916
551	Houses for flood victims at Poona	917
552	Iron and C.I. sheets for Gujarat	917
553	Unauthorised cultivation of tobacco	918
554	Late Duty Allowance	918
555	Agriculture Development Finance Corporation	919
556	Yamuna Boat Tragedy	919-20
557	Holiday trip for Delhi students	920

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
558	Dead body of a girl in Delhi drains . .	920
559	Strike in Rourkela Steel Plant	920-21
560	Purchase of Arms from U.S.A.	921
561	Examination for selection of Section Officers in Central Secretariat . .	921-22
562	Oil in Ankleswar . .	922
563	Students in Polytechnics .	922-23

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 923—31

(1) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-secion (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938:—

(*a*) The Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681 dated the 10th May, 1961 .

(*b*) The Insurance (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 867 dated the 8th July, 1961

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1206 dated the 24th May, 1961, under sub-section (6) of section 101A of the Insurance Act, 1938 . . .

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications:—

(*i*) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 800 dated the 17th June, 1961 under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

(*ii*) Notification No. G.S.R. 801 dated the 17th June, 1961 making certain further amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(*iii*) Notification No. S.O. 1299 dated the 3rd June, 1961 fixing revised rates of duty of excise on coal and coke, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 . . .

(4) A copy of the Eighteenth Report of the Law Commission on the Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1886 . . . .

(5) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*i*) Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the year 1960-61, under section 19 of the All India Institute, of Medical Sciences Act 1956 . . .

(*ii*) Annual Accounts of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the year 1958-59 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(6) A copy of the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 1st April, 1961 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 . . . .

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(*a*) The Minerals Conservation and Development (First Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 651 dated the 6th May, 1961. . .

(*b*) The Minerals Conservation and Develop-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

ment (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 951 dated the 22nd July, 1961

(*c*) Notification No. G.S.R. 880 dated the 8th July, 1961

(8) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*a*) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 . .

(*b*) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation

(9) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 418 dated the 1st April, 1961 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.. . . .

(10) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(*a*) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 604 dated the 29th April, 1961 . . . .

(*b*) The All India Services (Conditions of Service —Residuary Matters) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688 dated the 20th May, 1961

(11) A copy each of the following Rules under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(*a*) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 613 dated the 29th April, 1961. . .

(*b*) The Central Excise (No. 8 Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 628 dated the 27th April, 1961. . . .

(*c*) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 858 dated the 1st July, 1961. . . .

(12) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 609 dated the 29th April, 1961.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 610 dated the 29th April, 1961.

(*c*) G.S.R. No. 612 dated the 29th April, 1961.

(*d*) G.S.R. No. 643 dated the 6th May, 1961.

(*e*) G.S.R. No. 644 dated the 6th May, 1961. .

(*f*) G.S.R. No. 671 dated the 13th May, 1961. .

(*g*) G.S.R. No. 672 dated the 13th May, 1961. .

(*h*) G.S.R. No. 692 dated the 20th May, 1961. . .

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 693 dated the 20th May, 1961 . .

(*j*) G.S.R. No. 694 dated the 20th May, 1961 .

(*k*) G.S.R. No. 695 dated the 20th May, 1961. .

(*l*) G.S.R. No. 738 dated the 3rd June, 1961 . .

(*m*) G.S.R. No. 756 dated the 1st June, 1961 .

(13) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 697 dated the 20th May, 1961 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 188

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

dated the 18th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 . .

(14) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act 1878:—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 673 dated the 13th May, 1961. .

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 690 dated the 20th May, 1961. . .

(*c*) G.S.R. No. 736 dated the 3rd June, 1961. . .

(15) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Second Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 608 dated the 29th April, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

(16) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 755 dated the 1st June, 1961 issued under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Act, 1961 . . . . .

(17) A copy of Notification No. F. 3(31)/58-Fin(E) published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 13th July, 1961 making certain further amendments to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as extended to Delhi

(18) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, making certain further amendments to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957:—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 769 dated the 10th June, 1961. . .

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 770 dated the 10th June, 1961 .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(19) A copy each of the following schemes under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949:—

(*a*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Kottayam Orient Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the State Bank of Travancore published in Notification No. S.O. 1102 dated the 16th May, 1961. .

(*b*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of New India Limited and its amalgamation with the State Bank of Travancore published in Notification No. S.O. 1103 dated the 16th May, 1961. . .

(*c*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Seasia Midland Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1104 dated the 16th May, 1961. . .

(*d*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Venadu Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the South Indian Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1105 dated the 16th May, 1961 . .

(*e*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Poona Limited and its amalgamation with the Sangli Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1203 dated the 23rd May, 1961. . .

(*f*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bharat Industrial Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Bank of Maharashtra Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1291 dated the 31st May, 1961.

(*g*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Poona Investors Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Sangli Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1292 dated the 31st May, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(*h*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Konkan Limited and its amalgamation with the Bank of Maharashtra Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1293 dated the 31st May, 1961. . . . .

(*i*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Wankaner Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1360 dated the 12th June, 1961. . .

(20) A note on sugar position and exports . . .

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . . 932–33

Sardar Hukam Singh presented Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions . . .

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 933

(*i*) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) laid on the Table a statement on the foreign exchange situation and also a copy of the communique on the financial aid to India issued by the Consortium of Governments and Institutions interested in development aid to India, at the conclusion of its meeting in May-June, 1961 . .

(*ii*) The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 18th April, 1961 to a Supplementary by Shri V. P. Nayar on Starred Question No. 1578 regarding Co-ordination Committee on Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare. . .

MOTIONS FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEES . 934

(*i*) The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) moved that the Members of

MOTIONS FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEES—*contd.*

COLUMNS

Lok Sabha proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term.

The motion was adopted.

(*ii*) The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved that the Members of Lok Sabha proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology for the next term. . . .

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES . . . 935—1010

Discussion on the motion that the House take note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60 continued.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) replied to the debate and the motion was adopted. . .

BILL PASSED 1010—68

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted and after clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1068—98

Shri S. M. Banerjee raised a discussion on the production, distribution, export and price-fixation of sugar. The discussion was not concluded. . . . .

AGENDA FOR AUGUST 10, 1961/SRAVANA 19, 1883 (SAKA)

	COLUMNS
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills :	
(i) The Union Territories (Stamp and Court Fees Laws) Bill . .	
(ii) The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha	
(iii) The Salt Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1961. .	
(iv) The Maternity Benefit Bill, 1960 as reported by Joint Committee . .	
2. Further discussion on the production, distribution, export and price-fixation of sugar	

COLUMNS

GIPND—LSII—757(Ai)LSD—21-8-61—885.